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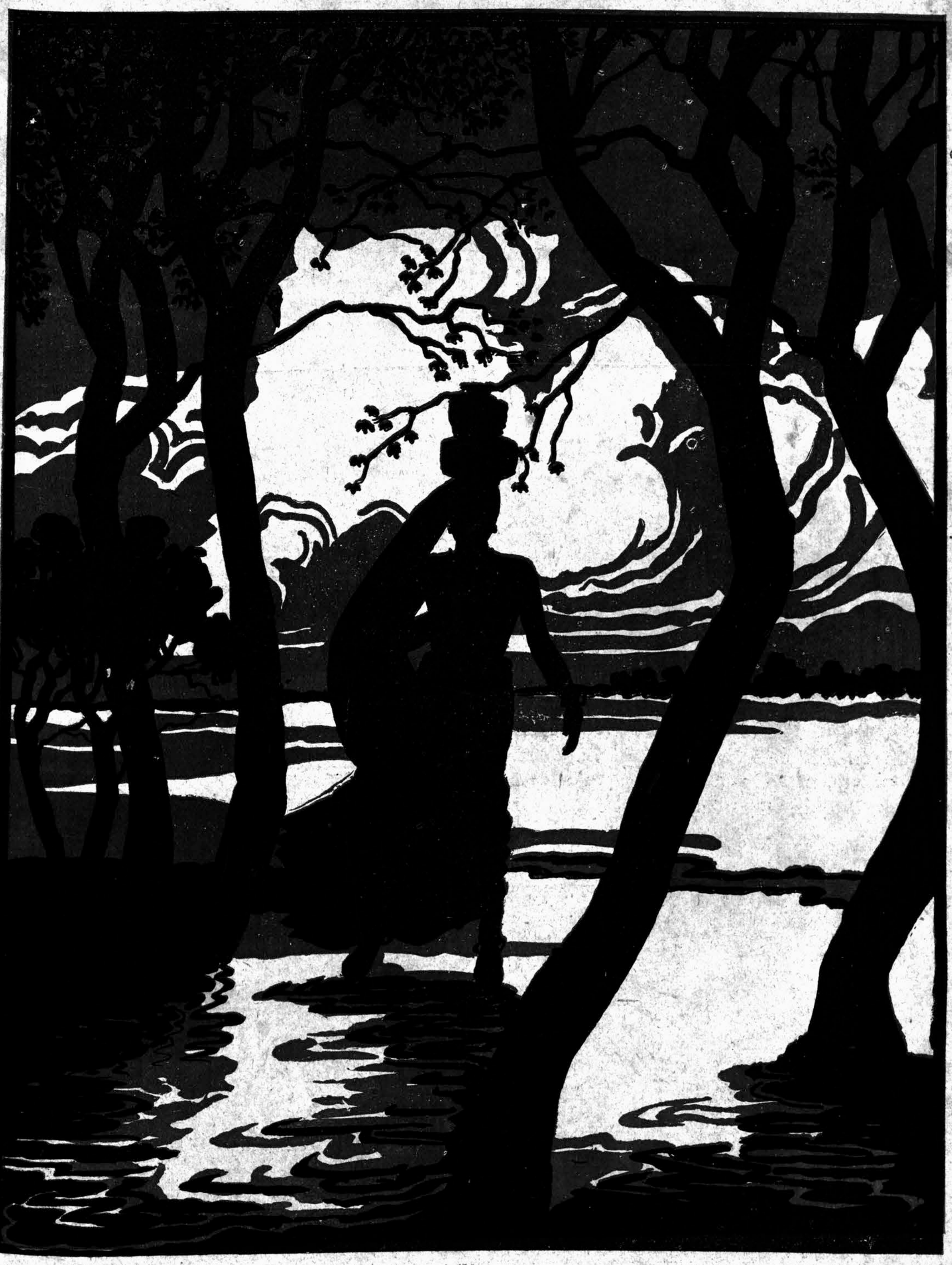
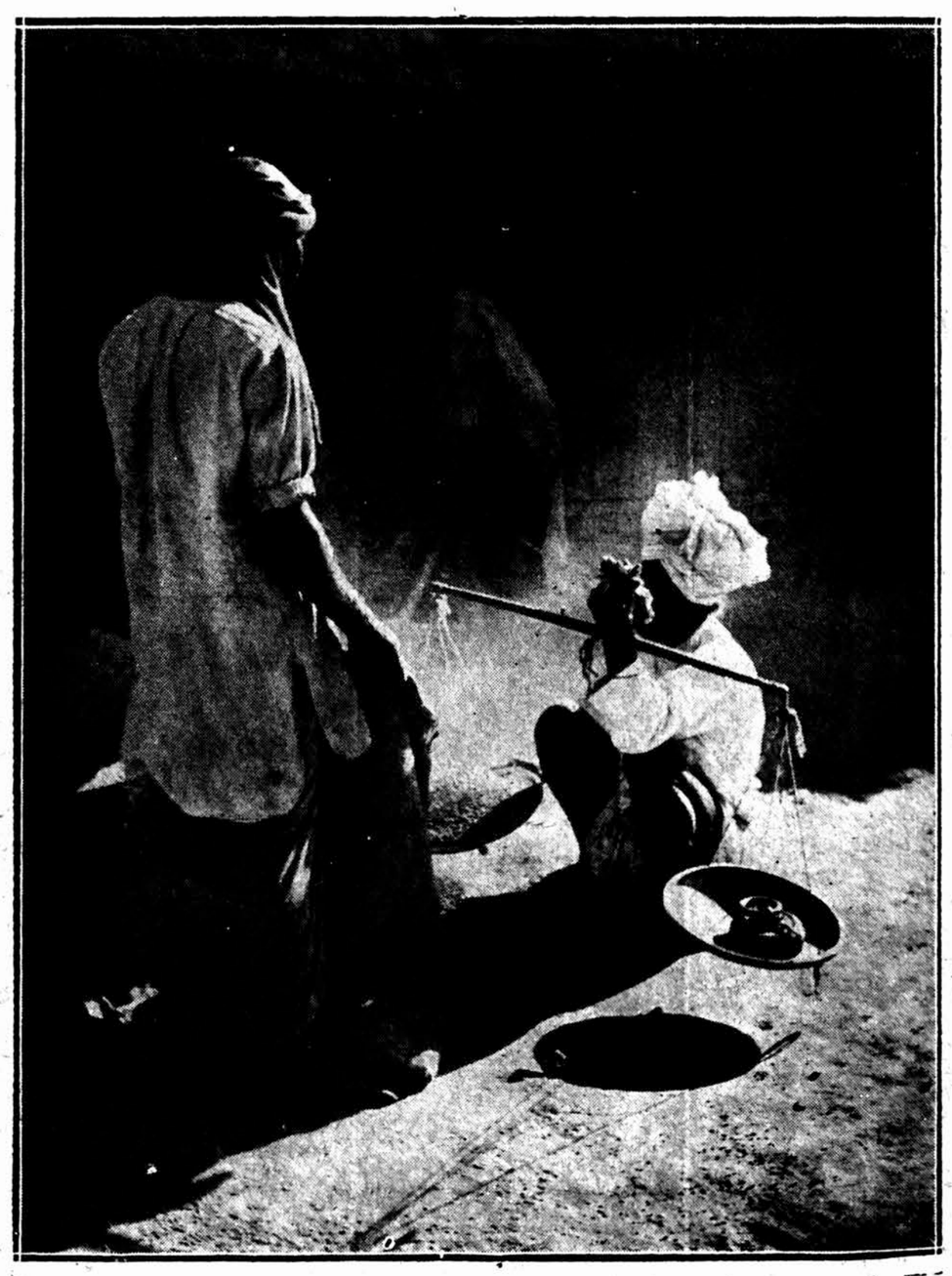


—Jayant Khatri.

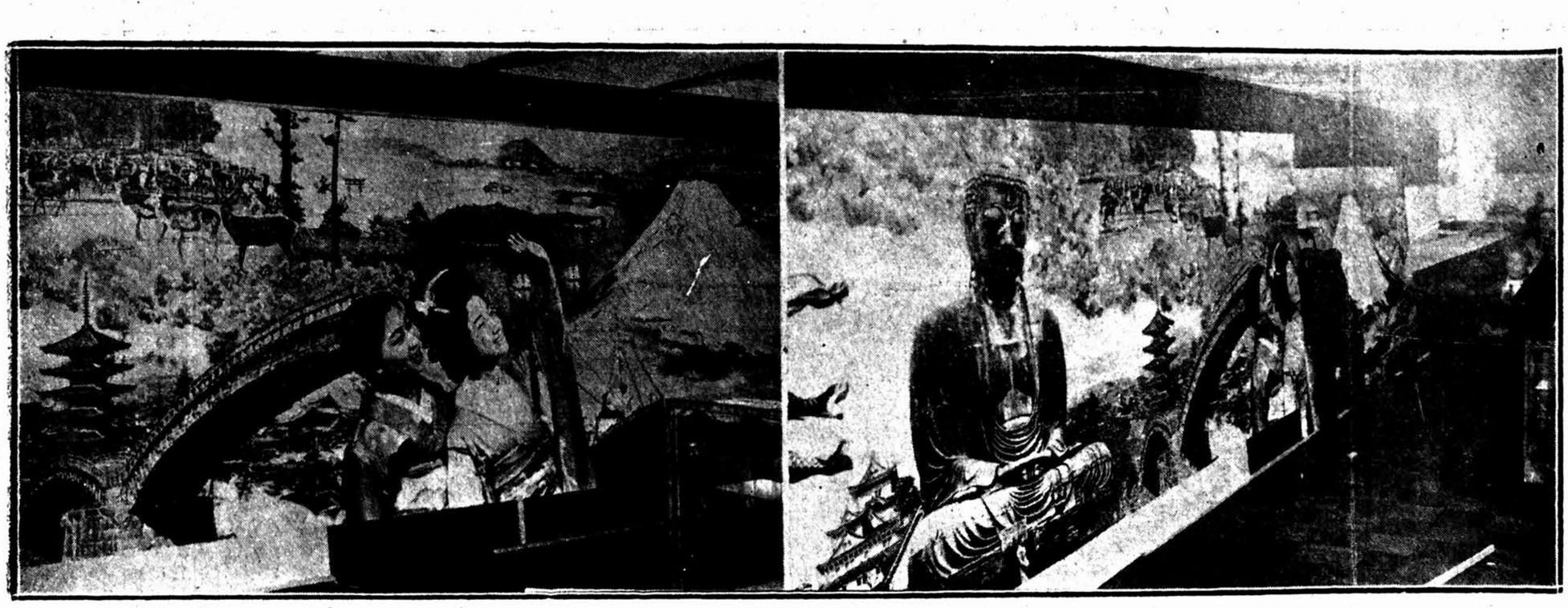
Spanish Senorita—1937 Model—in a sandbagged trench on the outskirts of Madrid.



"The Grain Vendor."
(Photo by Z. D. Barni.)

Mr. Manuel Quezon, First President of Philippine Republic, arrives at Los Angeles.

Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, accompanied by Mrs. Chiang, arrives at Nanking.



2.35 meters in hight, 18 meters long, this magnificent enlarged photograph of various noted places in Japan, including Mt. Fuji in the centre, is to be presented to the International Exhibition at Paris by the International Tourist Industry of the Railway Department of Japan.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: APRIL 4, 1937.

An Indian Pays His Homage To Spain

Will Lovers Of Freedom All Over World Sit Still And See Flower Of Spanish Manhood Sacrificed Before Greed Of A Few Who Dream Of Power And Feed Their Insatiable Lust For Glory And Wealth On Blood Of Men, Women And Children?

(By MULK RAJ ANAND, London).

It was not the hectic blaze of a transient emotion that made me come to Spain; nor a whim or fancy; but a bad conscience, a conscience nourished morning and night by the newspaper posters and by the growing realisation that nothing we would do was enough to help the Spanish people in their struggle for existence.

I am a novelist, a writer of books not of penny bloods and romances, but of social documents, about a rather neglected country India. And, as I sat from day to day writing a long novel about the peasantry of my country while news of the Spanish war was coming in, I became conscious that the problem of the agrarian masses of India was not very unlike that which faced the Spanish people, The struggle in Spain, as in other countries, was simply the struggle between rich and poor. So I came to pay my homage to Spain, to greet the Spanish people for the people of India.

Spanish Will To Live

Someone said to me before I left, that Spain is discovering death, that the Spaniards are in love with death. On crossing the French border and entering Port-Bou, the first thing I felt was that Spain is not discovering death but the will to live, that the Spaniards are not in love with death, but in love with life.

For, as I walked over from the Railway Station through the narrow streets of Port-Bou down the hill and came to the small bay where the azzure waters of the Mediterranean cut into the mountain coast, I saw a trench nearly dug by the people of that town to send Franco back if he chose to sail that way. That trench, the first symbol I saw, seemed to become for me a symbol of the Spanish people's will to live, the will to fight to defend their liberties, the will to preserve their democratic rights won after the arduous rigours of their troubled history.

They are ordinary people, just like you and me, civilians who want to live their own lives, although they have now donned the uniform of the people's Militia to defend themselves against the organised forces of Fascism, against the agents of finance, capital, Hitler, Mussolini and Co. During ordinary times, they work hard on a rather difficult soil, tilling small layers and patches on the mountain sides and a few valleys for the fruits of the earth. And they are a brave people, simple, easy to please, courteous, hospitable, natural and without any of the emotional complexes which stifle the lives of people in a highly developed country like England for example.

Soldiers Of Liberty

But now their lives are constrained, their liberty is in jeopardy, and they seem tense, waiting about in the streets, anxiously reading the newspapers which bring news of the various fronts on which the fighting is going on. The shops are open; the barbers are busy shaving the militia men; and in the cafes of course, life goes on much the same as before, if only a little more self-consciously, for the soldiers of the people's army are busy discussing the war.

A woman is sitting in the sun in a lane, knitting; another is fetching water from the pump in a gay-necked earthern pitcher, a third is selling fish; and it seems that, involved in their domestic cares, they, at least, are at peace. But, no, at a corner of the street, I see a woman soldier of the People's Army, and I know that no one is at peace, here, so long as the highly trained German and Italian armies stalk the roads of Spain, so long as there is a danger that at any moment the Junkers might appear out of the blue, as it were, and begin to rain death and destruction on an innocent populace.

There is an air of expectancy, a feeling of not knowing what might happen next, an uneasy sense of doom become incarnate in this air which would at other times be so nimble to breathe, born as it is of the snow on the Pyrenees the dry earth, the deep blue sea and the resplendent Mediterranean sun. Sometimes the sense of expectancy gets on one's nerves and seeing a child playing about casually or coming across a beautiful face, I begin to wonder how long this child will go on playing, innocent and carefree, and how long the beautiful face will be allowed to be beautiful considering three-quarters of a million have already been killed during the past few months and a great many maimed and mutilated.

Popular Front

That Spain is not discovering death but the will to live came home to me during my train journeys. Old men and young men, middleaged men and small boys throng the trains; they are all militiamen going to join the People's Army to fight International Fascism. They are a very real people, some with the wrinkles and lines of many years on their faces some raw and red, and some with fine, sensitive faces, beautifully baked by the Southern sun. They are not in uniforms yet (ostensibly they will get them at Headquarters) and they wear assortments of clothes, mostly corduroy coats and breeches or pantaloons. They eat chunks of bread and drink wine out of their regulation tins, as the inky darkness falls outside, and they are enthusiastic and jolly, throwing things at each other and back slapping.

What is the spirit which is taking them to the Front? I ask myself. And from the full blooded, vibrant emotions that seem to well up in their anxious eyes, it seems to me that the answer is undeniable; the spirit of life, the will to live, the desire to defend their freedom which the Popular Front has given them against the hordes of mercenary Italians, Germans and Moors who have been ravaging their country for Franco.

A poster on the station shows a militiaman bayonetting the Nazi Swastika in the middle and smashing it, and I got the confirmation of that visible symbol for my vague feeling.

SPANISH MILITIAMEN.

A Call To Liberty Loving World

But apart from all the vivid placards which tell the story of this horrible civil war, and which call the people to arms in the name of the people, what more wonderful symbol of the Spanish People's resolve to defend itself against Fascism could one want to see than that which I saw today in the Plaza de Cataluna in Barcelona when the United forces of all the parties which formed the Popular Front of the Government marched past Senor Companys, the leader of Catalonia, carrying the banners of unity in the face of Fascism. For full on three hours, under the brilliant sun, the army of workers and peasants filed past with raised fists, cheered by the throngs which lined the boulevards for miles, and cheering. It was a magnificent and a moving spectacle, and gave me a faith in the belief that when a whole people will to live, when a whole people stand behind the elected Government, they would never be crushed or exterminated.

All the truth of my being, all the intensity of passion of which I am capable urges me to go out and broadcast this, to those who will listen, that at this tragic hour of Spain's destiny, in the moment of her utmost suffering, it is the duty of all of us to look into our consciences and enquire whether we would sit still and see the flower of Spain's manhood sacrificed before the greed of a few who dream of power and feed their insatiable lust for glory and wealth on the blood of men, women and children.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Of all fetters those that falsely assume spiritual designations are the most difficult to break and of all dungeons the most terrible are those invisible ones where men's souls are imprisoned in self-delusion bred by vanity.

—RABINDIANATH TAGORE

EDWARD GIBBON

Immortal Historian Of Roman Empire

(BY VAMAN H. PANDIT.)

Most great men have the shortest biographies. This is particularly true of Edward Gibbon—the noted historian. The real life of the great is in their books or deeds. The bicentenary of Gibbon will be celebrated all over the world in this month and particularly in Europe. Let us, in India, cherish his memory, for his life has some wsolesome lessons to teach. He has left an immortal name behind him as the author of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

In his childhood Gibbon was constantly sick and his education was thereby hampered. He lost his mother when he was too young to feel the gravity of his loss. He speaks very highly about his aunt Mrs. Catherine Porter. It is to her he ascribes his early and invincible love of reading, which he would not exchange for the "treasures of India."

A Sudden Change

Early in childhood he had acquired a fascination for tales and before he left Kingston school he was well acquainted with Pope's "Homer" and the "Arabian Nights Entertainments". There was a sudden change in his life when he entered the sixteenth year. Nature displayed in his favour her mysterious energies and his bodily ailments vanished suddenly. When he came to study at the university, his knowledge was such as would have puzzled a doctor and a degree of ignorance of which a school boy would have been ashamed. He led an easy and care free life at the university and owing to some controversial articles of Bossnet and Parsons, Gibbon became a convert to Roman Catholicism. This annoyed his father very much and he sent him to a Calvinist minister at Lausanne in Switzerland and there better counsels of his tutor prevailed upon him and he reverted to Protestantism. At Lausanne his time was spent profitably in studying French language. Here also he fell in love with a young Swiss damsel named Curchod, but his father did not approve of the match and he had to bow down to his father's will. About this sad love episode he says, 'I sighed as a lover, I obeyed as a son'.

An Inspiration

Gibbon was great traveller and made extensive tours in France and Italy and while on a visit to Rome he conceived the plan of writing the history of the Roman Empire, a work which has made his name immortal in this world. "It was at Rome on the 15th October 1764," he writes, "as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the capital, that the idea of writing about the decline and fall of the city first started in my mind. But my original plan was circumstribed to the decay of the city rather than of the Empire . . . but some years intervened before I was seriously engaged in writing of that laborious work."

In 1744 Gibbon became a member of the British Parliament, but he got tired very soon of politics and retired to Lausanne, where he led a simple life. The first volume of his history appeared in 1776 and was well received. He finished his great work in 1787. He gives himself a very vivid description of the work which was concluded after a strenuous labour. 'It was on the day or rather night, of the 27th of June, 1787, between the hours of eleven and twelve, that I wrote the last lines of the last page, in a summer house in my garden. The air was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters, all nature was silent.'

He did not live long after this great work. His father had died and his most intimate friend, Deyverdun, had also passed away. Life had no charms for him now. Besides, he was suffering from dropsy which told upon his health and he passed away peacefully on the 14th of January, 1794.

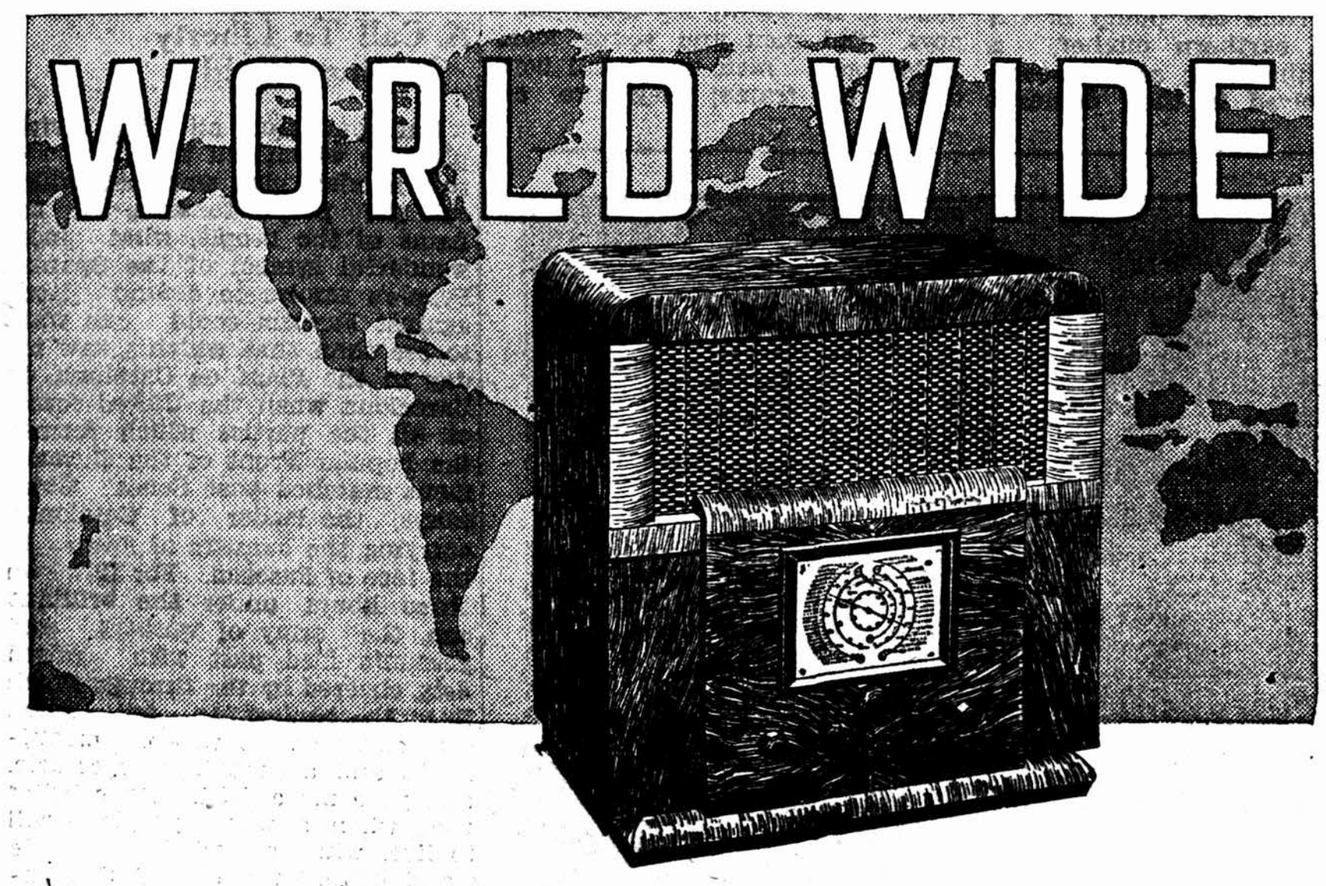
Truthful, Accurate And Unbiased

Judged from whatever standard, Gibbon stands supreme as a historian. Truthful, accurate and unbiased, he tried to exhaust all information. He took also great care in arranging his subject matter. Historical accuracy was not the only ideal he placed before himself; he courageously stated the historical truths as he saw them. He had also the vision of a poet and the philosopher and saw things as a whole. He appreciated the value of public institutions, customs and habits. His work, says one notable writer, "stands out a marvellous bridge flung by genius and erudition across the weltering centuries of confusion that divide the old world from the new."

In his autobiography Gibbon says, "I am at a loss how to describe the success of the work, without betraying the vanity of the writer. The first impression was exhausted in a few days; a second and a third edition were scarcely adequate to the demand and the bookseller's property was twice invaded by the pirates of Dublin." His book was on every table. Praise was showered upon him from every quarter. The barkings of a few critics did not damp his fervour. As a Dr. Edwards in a sermon before the University of Cambridge remarked, his work "can only perish with the language itself."

Impressive Style

His style is impressive while the majesty of his diction is unrivalled. His whole manner of writing was quite suited to the subject-matter. It is eighteenth century prose indulging in the frequent use of antithesis and touches of rhetoric. The systematic arrangement of his work shows him to be a born writer and one of the wisest logicians. He displays the gifts of a novelist and a historian combined. Finally, as a critic has aptly observed, "strong creative imagination bathes this monumental fresco in a light that is somewhat cold, but tranquil, and full of suggestion to the mental sight of the reader."



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Corridor Critics

The Problem Of Elimination

(BY THE LATE MR. RUSTOM VAKEEL)

(Readers of the "Sunday Chronicle" will peruse with melancholy interest the following article written specially for this journal by the late Mr. Rustom Vakeel only two days before his demise on the 1st of March last. It breathes the same sweetness and light, interspersed with delicious whiffs of humour, that characterised all Mr. Vakeel's writings. We are indebted to Miss Hilla C. Vakeel, sister of the deceased, for the privilege of publishing the article and enabling the readers of this journal to share in the pleasure of its perusal).

In the corridors of hospitals there are benches, and on the benches there are critics; not a variety that we see in the benches on Churchgate Street, but rather an oldish generation with hangs on their lips, wrinkled fingers, "Mathabanas", black socks, slippers, elephantiasis, a slight suspicion of underclothes with loud voice, with hushed voice, with 'ahms', 'ahas', that can be extended or just concentrated into a mere "am" in the background of aspirates.

In this age of concentrated phrases—concentrated for the betic age when we have to board trams and trains in motion—phrases like 'O.K.' 'G.B.S' Vizzy' are necessary. We cannot indulge in eighteenth century rhetoric nor can we pronounce fully in beautiful leisure without adequate time at our disposal the glorious sounds which are in Indian names as the tempo has become so different. The "Mamai", which is Gujarati for grandmother, is a tabulated expression, it generally connotes swollen feet, moving tongue, and widowhood with or without black saris.

The Corridor "Mamai"

The corridor "Mamai" in hospitals belonging to No. 35.49 or 113 is a difficult proposition and as hard a problem for hospital authorities as for tram-conductors and household servants. Her tongue, since her lord and master died and since she became a 'widder', is her master. It is moving the whole day to the discomfiture of her graduate grandsons, and the flapper grand-daughter. Her 'sapat' is only partially used, as only her fingers can go within its homely cavity. The mountains swelling on the feet make further use of velvet 'sapats' impossible. Clean black satin-like sari, with the whitest of white "banyan" make some 'Mamais' pleasant and homely sights. The loud variety makes life miserable. They must talk even in hospital corridors, whose sanctity is like that of cemetries and aisles of churches. Corridors are the great ways from where patients are taken to their final resting ground: they run parallel to the wards, those battlefields where the white cells are fighting the red cells, where life struggles with death, where a red line or a graph on the charts are like flaming headlines of victories and defeats, where the majority are recovering, thanks to the great men who have worked night and day to fight the cursed diseases.

Her Penchant For Minor Details

Somehow "Mamais" are blind to the recovering patients, to convalescents, to those who were at death's door when they came to the hospitals, to the comforts and the varied conveniences which are denied to average patients at home, to kindness organised into daily time-tables, to the thousand services which every day are rendered to the patients—from the morning "sponges" to the dose of paraffin before they go to sleep. How many things do the patients get which they are not liable to get at home! But the cantankerous "mamai" seems to overlook things. Her eyes are fixed on Dhobi's spots on linen, on minor details removable and unremovable.

Hospitals are human institutions and have infinite limitations They are not made to satisfy some justifiable and more unjustifiable of these ignorant ladies whose knowledge of human physiology is limited. She has a pharmacopoea at home of homely drugs of leaves and oil and mustard, of the five kinds of "Magaj", of "Sunamukhi" which purges systems, but she has not read the Atharva Veda, nor she is a Hakim, nor a student of Ayurvedic books. "Mamais" are ignorant in Western and Eastern lore, hence the criticism is 'ultra vires' and unpalatable. It is inspired by a genuine love of the patient. She believes in castor oil like Mussolini, when milder purge would be the correct thing.

She Is A Real Problem

She is a problem, and she is the grand-mother of ninety-nine per cent. of graduates in this country. including medical graduates. No amount of degrees of famous Universities can daunt her. Her experience has led her to believe in certain homely remedies and her criticism is inspired or modified by the half-dusty bottles, green or white, and some powders which lie on her shelf.

In some hospitals the corridors hum with the criticism at stated hours, in others where there is more liberty given to visitors, her personality has more room for expansion, her criticism more trenchant, the more liberal the authorities the more virulent the criticism. Some of them are dear old creatures, are they not our grandmothers? The problem is to wheel-chair her gently into inoccuous places. She takes liberties with the sanctities of wards, with privacies of doctors, comes in the way of nurses, and when proper attention is not paid to her questionnaire, there is an outpour of redundant criticism which lacketh balance

Sowers Of Unkind Seeds

Human nature has, on account of original sin, a propensity to take unkind views of things. Mr. Deshpande of No. 132 Thakurdwar does not love his neighbour Mr. Dongre No. 133 of the same famous road, as he loves himself. On the contrary, that is why "The News of the World" has the best sale. The upper classes suggest scandals and enjoy them by subtle methods, but they do enjoy them. With this universality of taste for unkind criticism, with a sympathetic soil ready to give the best results, these "Mamais" are fairly good sowers of unkind seeds. The result is damaging to the reputation of many progressive institutions. There are many old ladies to-day of both sexes in the Committee of various bodies which are working for the amelioration and happiness of mankind. These corridor old ladies must be eliminated from our public life.

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Sir Basil Zaharoff—Europe's Enigma

Europe's Most Mysterious Person Since The Man In The Iron Mask

(By Nariman Khory)

Announcing the death of Sir Basil Zaharoff early this year, Reuter's cable aptly stated that the atmosphere of mystery that had surrounded him through life, continued to the last. Sir Zaharoff was, without exception, the most intriguing personality known to our age; a mysterious solitary figure, flitting in and out of European capitals, amassing one of the largest fortunes known to the twentieth century, and defying all attempts by journalists and politicians to see through the cloak of secrecy, which enveloped him ever since he appeared on the European scene as a powerful move-maker in international politics.

In the future perhaps, the world will know exactly what sort of a man Sir Basil Zaharoff was. His contemporaries regarded him both as an heroic and a satanic figure. Legends have grown round his name, which smack of the sheerest romance. One story printed about him a few years ago credited him with his having written an autobiography which ran into over fifty volumes, and which was to be destroyed immediately after his death. Another anecdote has it that he himself destroyed his memoirs, burning page after page carefully, in the furnace of his mansion on the Avenue Hoche, Paris, and that the process of incarceration took forty-eight hours.

Man Of Sealed Lips

No small part of the obscurity sorrounding him was due to Sir Zaharoff policy of never disclosing even the most trivial detail concerning his private life. He gave no interviews, and entered into no controversies. He never troubled to refute stories circulated about him, even when they verged on scurrility. In a letter to the publisher of an American review who, having sent to Sir Zaharoff an article about him which the journal was to print in its next number, asked if any alternations may be made in the text, Sir Basil wrote; "my rule is never to say anything concerning myself."

No two biographers of Zaharoff's life agree either about his birth-place or his birth-date, though it is certain that he was 87 years of age when he died. His parentage is likewise, in a shroud. Zaharoff is a Russian name; but Sir Basil may well have been a Greek, or a Jew, or even a Frenchman. The distinction of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour was conferred on him by the French Government in 1922, and that distinction is rarely awarded to non-Frenchmen! A few stories concerning his early years, make him out to be a poor boy, who had to acquire all the education that he may be unaided efforts; but in some other accounts he is reported as having been to Eton or Rugby. Mennevee in his book "Sir Basil Zaharoff; The Mystery Man of Europe," makes the frank admission that he knows nothing about his subjects early boyhood, or about the circumstances in which he first began his ascent from poverty to riches.

A Death-Merchant

It is as a munition king, who controlled the destinies of five continents during the war, that the world regards Sir Basil Zaharoff to-day. Certainly the man made a large part of his phenomenal fortune out of armaments. As early as 1895, various accounts about him agree he had controlling shares in English, French, Turkish, German and Russian armaments concerns. On the eve of the war, he had large interests in both, Krupps of Germany and Vickers in England; a situation which, though he may have found it profitable, could not tend to allay doubts about his integrity. But apart from munitions, the most powerful financier in Europe, controlled at the height of his fortune, news agencies, oil companies, and was virtually the owner of the principality of Monaco.

It was, perhaps inevitable that around such strange man stories grew up at a rapid rate. The dining room of his Paris house, it was related in an American Paper, was equipped with a gold dinner service and jewel-inlaid spoons. Aeroplanes brought strang sea-foods from far off islands, to be prepared in London in the morning and to be eaten by him at noon in Paris. Cooking, one account stated, was Sir Basil's chief hobby. Many pleasant evenings he spent in his magnificent kitchen, preparing rare dishes. Kings, when visiting Paris, made his home their residence. He spoke fourteen languages fluently, and was a deeply religious man.

As A Lover

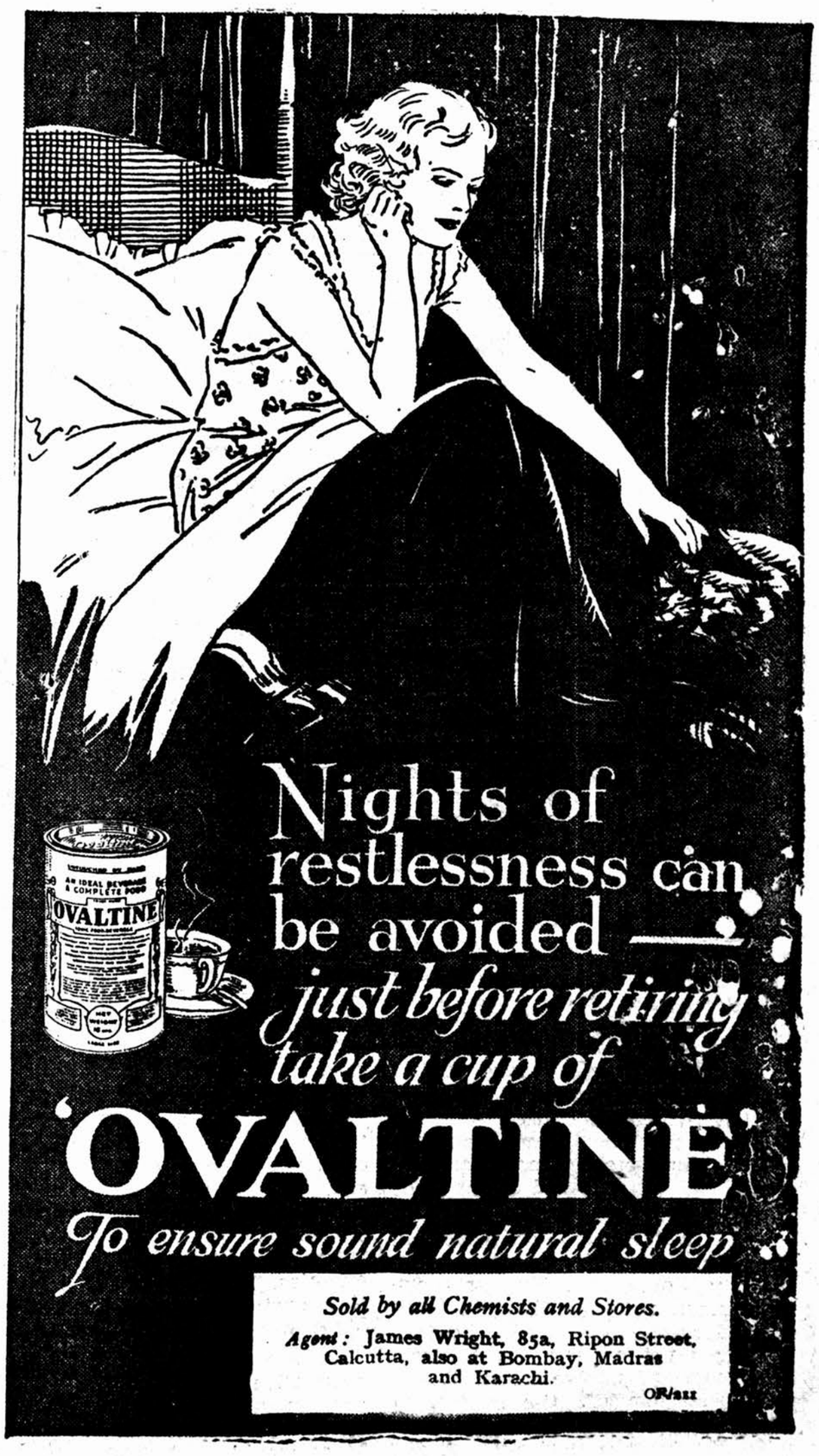
The account of Basil Zaharoff's love affair is in keeping with his bizarre life. The story goes that while still in his twenties, Zaharoff fell in love with a beautiful girl he saw on a railway train.

The girl was the young wife of Francisco de Bourbon, Duke of Marchena, and through her good offices, Zaharoff obtained a large order from the Spanish government for the firm he was representing. Another account of the first meeting of the two young persons is more sensational. While descending the staircase of a palace in Madrid, Zaharoff saw a man strangling a young woman. When he interfered, he found that he had rescued the Duchess of Marchena from her husband, who maddened by jealousy was on the point of taking her life.

Under whatever circumstances the meeting took place, Zaharoff had to wait for a long time before he actually married the woman he loved. The wedding took place in 1924, when he was seventy years of age, and his bride a grandmother. In less than two years after the marriage Madam Zaharoff died in Monte Carlo, and there is no reason to doubt that the aged multi-millionaire felt the loss very much.

Patron Of Science And Letters

Zaharoff's charities were as magnificent as his financial successes. He was a patron of science and of the letters. To repair the delapidated monkey houses of the Paris Zoological gardens, the officers in charge received a gift of five hundred thousand francs from a mysterious benefactor who later turned out to be none other than Sir Basil Zaharoff. The Paris University received from him 700,000 francs to found a chair of aviation. In 1922 he established the "Prix Balzac" ranking among the more famous literary prizes of the world. It was not only to France that he confined his gifts. In 1918, the British Government received £25,000 to endow a professorship of aviation. A similar gift was made to the university of Petrograd. At Oxford, he found the Marshal Foch Professorship of French Literature.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More About Mirror Writing

Is It A Natural Tendency For Left-Handed Persons To Write Backwards?

By LLEWELLYN BENN

In the issue of the "Sunday Chronicle" dated 7th: March, an article aupeared dealing with what has been dubbed "Mirror Writing." It will be found, if an enquiry was to be made, that this talent—if it may be so called—is usually possessed by left-handed people; and is nothing else but writing with the left hand in a direction from right to left. This direction of writing when considered in relation to the left hand is as normal as that of right-hand writing, that is from left to right. Of course, this mirror writing in itself is quite abnormal where right-handed people are concerned, who, being the majority are said to be normal. Mirror Writing can be done by a normal person and with the use of his right hand but with great difficulty.

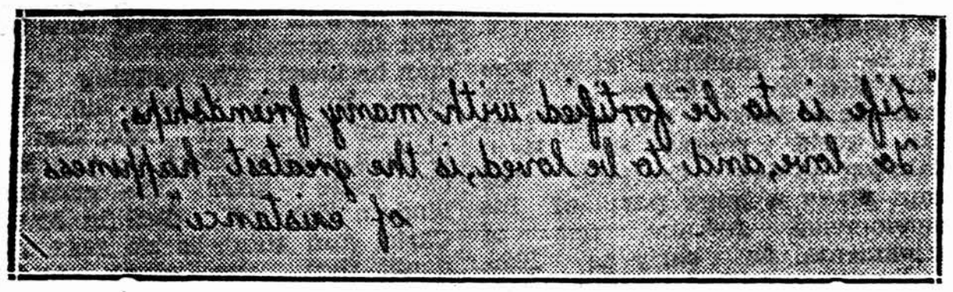
DID IT AT SCHOOL.

The writer of the present article having read the article mentioned above, entitled "Mystery of Mirror Writing" approached a friend of his whom he knew was left-handed, and asked him if he, the friend, could do mirror writing. At first he could not understand what was required of him, so the writer showed him the article. "Oh! Yes I can do that. I used to do quite a lot of it when I was in school. I remember the lacings I used to get, not so much for mirror writing as you call it, but for using my left hand. I even offered to write right-handed with my left hand—sounds silly—what I mean is, that I was willing to form my letters in the same manner as did my class mates but with my left hand. No, they would not have it. I was to write right-handed using my right hand. I suffered considerably both mentally and bodily in the course of getting used to writing with my right hand."

"Did you succeed?" the writer asked.

"Yes. This coercion resulted in my becoming ambidextrous, that is to say capable of using both hands with equal facility, a great advantage to those who eventually follow professions where the hands are put to the greatest use. What was it you wanted me to do?" he enquired at length. "Ah! I remember. You wanted to know if I could do mirror writing. It is a long time since I last did any of it, but here goes"—And this is what he wrote with his left hand.

In the writer's opinion this is not a bad example of mirror writing taking into consideration the fact that the man who wrote it, now uses his right hand almost exclusively. It was written without any hesitation whatever; perhaps a bit slowly, but the neatness and regularity of the letters—which will be seen and appreciated only when the lines are read in a mirror—make up for it.



NATURAL TENDENCY.

It will be seen from this case that mirror writing is the natural tendency of all left-handed children, but because of its meaninglessness to the majority of people, the left-handed child is prevented from becoming proficient in the manner of writing which to him seems quite normal. Instead he is forced to write like the other children in the class. If the master understands his job, the boy will be allowed to use his left hand and the child will be none the worse for it. If, on the other hand, the boy is coerced into using his right hand it is then that a state of confusion is set up in the child's mind; because, as the psychologists tell us, the left half of the brain controls the movements of the right arm and leg whereas the right half—the most active part of the brain, where left-handed children are concerned—controls the movements of the left arm and leg. The natural tendency of children with a dominant right half brain is to use the left hand instead of the right; and the suppression of its use leads—as has been stated before—to confusion in the mind with the result that the child becomes intensely nervous and develops a stammer, as did the writer's ambidextrous friend. It appears that this nervousness diminishes as the child grows older and the whole system becomes accustomed to the new conditions, but is never entirely eliminated.

SEEING BACKWARDS!

Every civilized man, woman and child is accustomed to seeing backwards through the common use of mirrors. We see our friends differently to how they see themselves in morrors; possibly it is because they see themselves backwards whilst we see them forwards. It is astonishing the amount of difference one can notice in a friend's face when viewed in these two ways. A friend's nose which you have grown accustomed to see turned slightly towards the left side of his face, seems somehow wrong when viewed in a mirror; and if the defect is pronounced the face may even be unrecognizable. When the writer's friend was asked if he saw backwards, he replied that he had no idea there was any difference in the ability to see forwards or backwards. He said, that had he been allowed to write as was his first tendency to, that is mirror writing, he would have been as proficient in both reading and writing it, as he is in the normal manner of reading and writing. True he found, as a child, no difficulty in directing his hand when guided by a mirror to any part of his face and head; an accomplishment which he has found lacking in many a grown person, who possibly has viewed himself in a mirror more times than he has had breakfast. "If this means seeing backwards, then certainly I do: but it causes me no embarrassment: in fact it has been of great assistance to me in my work," said the writer's friend who is a draughtsman.

In conclusion, the writer would like to point out that type cannot be employed to depict mirror writing, because mirror writing is not merely the reversal of the letters forming the words with regard to position, but the reversal of their formation also.

The Hour Of Your Birth

Unless This Is Correctly Ascertained, Astrological Forecasts Based Merely On The Date Or Year Or Place Of Your Nativity Will Not Prove Very Reliable

Comparatively few of those who take a mild interest in Astrology realise how importantly the hour of birth figures in Astrological calculations. Obviously, in forecasts which are given in this or other periodicals, the 'day' of birth alone can be taken into account. That is why any forcast which is based upon the date of birth alone cannot be as clear-cut it should be writes Mr. R. H. Naylor in "Prediction")

Those who are not familiar with the mechanism of the heavens should remember that the whole celestial sphere appears to turn completely round every twenty-four hours. In so turning it appears to carry with it the Sun and Moon and Stars. This motion, which is caused by the rotation of the earth, has the most important consequences from the Astrological point of view.

Thus the planet Mars, when you go to bed at night, may be directly overhead. By early the next morning it will have been carried westward and be just setting on the western horizon. In the next twelve hours it will disappear beneath the surface of the earth. Then it comes up again over the eastern horizon. A day (twenty-four hours) after your first observation, it will be on the mid-heaven again.

The "Houses Of The Heavens"

Now the Astrologer attaches immense importance to the so-called "Houses" of the heavens. Thus an individual born with Mars in the first of the positions mentioned above—on the mid-heaven—would therefore be likely to suffer from scandal, would live a strenuous life, would have trouble with superiors. This because the heavens immediately overhead, known to Astrologers as the 10th House, have to do with worldly prestige, reputation and superiors.

But in the case of an individual born when Mars was near the western horizon, the effect of his influence would be different. The sector immediately above the western horizon is called the 7th House, and has to do with marriage, partnerships and enemies. Thus instead of upsetting business prestige, the rays of Mars would upset marriage.

In the case of an individual born with Mars just near the eastern horizon—i.e., in the Ascendant or 1st House—the rays of Mars would act very markedly indeed. The Oscendant, Astrologically speaking, has to do with the inborn character of the individual. Thus instead of the rays of Mars acting upon some specialised department of life, as in the above two instances, they would act directly on the psychological make-up of the man himself. He would be energetic, combative, headstrong, courageous and independent.

So with the other planets. Venus on the midheaven gives innate "luck." The individual slides easily through life, as it were. Venus near the western horizon brings happiness or material good fortune in marriage. Venus near the Ascendant gives an artistic gentle nature, naturally sociable, peace-loving, tactful, sometimes self-indulgent.

Hour Of Your Birth Is Important

Thus it will be seen how very important the hour of birth can be. In fact, two people born on the same day, though they will have some qualities of character and vicissitudes of fortune in common, will nevertheless differ in both—according to their hour of birth. Never take too seriously, therefore, Astrological forecasts which are given from the date of birth alone.

Then there is the question of the year. When one remembers that the planets are in constant motion along the Zodiac, it will be obvious that the Astrological indications for (say) January 20th 1900, were vastly different from those for January 20th, 1903.

The Important Factor

The competent Astrologer takes all these factors into account and yet another factor—the place of birth. Everyone knows that different places on the earth's surface have different horizons. Thus the Sun may be on the mid-heaven in London, but two thousand miles or so east of London it will be seen further down towards the western horizon. When the Sun (or any other celetial body) is just rising in London, it will be not yet visible in New York. Further, places in the southern hemisphere show the celetial sphere in a topsy-turvy relationship, as it were.

Thus it comes about that the latitude and longitude of the place of birth are of immense importance in practical Astrology. If, therefore, you are sufficiently interested in Astrology to investigate your own birth stars it is worth while to go to some little trouble. Astrological primers are easy to come by and may be obtained from most booksellers.

THE NEW WOMAN IN RUSSIA

She Has Full Equality With Man, Less Worries And More Leisure

(By Dharam Yash Dev)

"The process of emancipation now going on in Russia", wrote Fannina Halle in 1933, "differs from all earlier ones in the recorded history of mankind in that "it is carried out according to plan" and on an unprecedented scale. And however, that process may turn out to in the course of historical development, one thing has already been attained; "The Humanisation of Women". A fundamental remoulding and reordering of all human relations is being attempted in the Soviet State on the hitherto undreamt of scale.... Here for the first time the feminist question is conceived as part of the great social question and is being brought near to its solution through the conscious will of the community.

And that was nearly four years ago. Much has happened since then. And to-day U.S.S.R. is the only country in the world where full equality for women has not only been proclaimed, but is also being made an actuality. Soviet woman is participating in all forms of public work, and occupies the national and economic structure and in the social and cultural life of the country. She has established herself in industry and agriculture, in directing production and state administration. In all schools, women study side by side with men and there are at present almost no illiterate the national and economic structure and in the social and cultural life of the country. She has established herself in industry and agriculture, in directing production and State administration. In all schools, women study side by side with men and there are at present almost no illiterate a secure and important place in women.

Under Tsarist Rule

And wnat was the lot of women in Tsarist Russia? According to the Tsarist code and laws she was no less than a slave. It was laid down in express terms "that a woman is bound to obey her husband in all things and in no wise to be insubordinate to his authority". She could undertake no employment for hire without his permission. She was barred from all political rights and was barred from all but the most limited civil rights. Her possessions were under her husband's complete control. If her marriage turned out badly, she had to submit to her fate since she had no lawful means of redress.

Among the Muslim population (which was nearly one tenth of the whole population) women were kept veiled and out of public life.

And the condition of those who belonged to the Orthodox Church was no better than the condition of their Moslem sisters. They too had no outlet of escape from the control even of the worst husbands. If she left her husband, he had the right to invoke the aid of the police in searching for her.

The New Phase

The revolution put an end to all that and with the coming of Bolsheviks began a new era of emancipation of women.

And all this was carried according to a plan. There was nothing piecemeal or haphazard.

As long ago as 1866 Karl Marx had pointed out at the first Congress of the International at Geneva that the struggle of the working class against capitalism would be unsuccessful unless women were freed from their various economic bondages.

Six months before the Soviet Revolution Lenin wrote:

"Without tearing the women away from the stupifying domestic and kitchen atmosphere it is impossible to build a democracy, let alone socialism. A victory for socialism is impossible, until a whole half of toiling mankind, the working woman, enjoys equal rights with men; and until she no longer is kept a slave by her household and family".

With the October Revolution millions of women were immediately set free from the authority of fathers and husbands. Fathers could no longer sell them and husbands could no longer buy them, and bully them. The complete equality of the sexes became the basis of all laws and executive decrees. The Soviet authorities took as their aims, the conquest of women's age long inferiority. and the achievement of complete and Real Equality between her and man.

And how was this *Real Equality* Achieved? And how is it maintained?

Paper equality of men and women in political and civil rights is insufficient in itself. Women must emerge from material dependence on their husbands and this in the Soviet Union is being solved by drawing masses of women into industry and other useful activities.

Women In Industries

Female labour was fairly widely employed even in Tsarist Russia—largely because its cheapness made it suitable for capitalist exploitation. In pre-war Russia female labour was widely employed in the factories as the cheapest kind of labour—that which yielded most profit to the factory owners. Today the drawing of women into the Soviet Industry is subordinated to their enfranchisement and the encouragement of their social and cultural development. From the very beginning women were paid the same wages as men.

In many industries women are in the foremost ranks; and many outstanding heroes of labour have emerged from their ranks and midst. The Soviet Government has decorated about hundred women workers with the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner, and the Sign of Honour Order for splendid achievements in their work and brilliant success in mastering technique.

No less significant are the successes achieved by Soviet women in Agriculture. The rapid growth, year by year, of the cultural and productive standards of workers on collective and state farms resulted in 1935 in achievements in output unrivalled throughout the world

More Leisure

Now all these effect women's everyday life. "On the one hand," writes G. N. Serebrennikov, "the absorbtion of women into public work postulates a fundamental reorganisation of ordinary living condition; on the other, the very fact of women's participation in such work is a powerful factor in the refashioning of women's lives. In this sense, the mass absorption of women into production and the reorganisation of their everday life are in fact two different aspects of one and the same process."

Women's life is being reorganised in the Soviet Union—first of all by the creation of a widespread net of communal services (creches, kindergarten, communal kitchens and restaurants and communal laundries etc.) which are designed to lighten the burden of exhaustive and unproductive domestic work. Thus women will have more time for work, for study, and for rest and leisure; and only thus can the necessary conditions for reorganising the whole life on a healthier and happier bases be created.

Stalin once said "....man must be grown as carefully and attentively as a gardener grows a favourite fruit tree".....And the Soviet Union is busy tackling this problem of "growing and remaking of Man." And as they say "they are not only rebuilding human society on economic basis: they are mending the human race on scientific principles." Accordingly the first stage in this "growing and remaking of Man" and "mending the human race" is the welfare of infants and children. And this starts in the form of communal education of children in the creches.....

Women greatly appreciate the creches because they know that in them the children will receive everything necessary for normal healthy growth, while for themselves, creches mean freedom to work in some branch or other of national production and the possibility of developing their cultural life.

Only in the Soviet Union has infant education, like all other spheres of education, become the direct concern of the state.

In addition to communal education, the organisation of communal restaurants is of enormous importance in improving conditions of life for women. Soviet women today whether she works in a factory or on a collective farm, has learnt the value of her time. She does not spend it in the kitchen but in work, in study, in educating her children. Factory preparation of food products on the Soviet Scale largely frees women from wasting time and labour in the kitchen.

Motherhood

And this is not all.....Despite all these changes, this industrialisation, this collective farming Motherhood is flourishing.

Motherhood and child bearing imposes on women, not only serious strain on health, but also, in capitalist countries, a heavy financial burden. But in Soviet Union she is receiving the full support and protection of the State and people.

Soviet Law provides that women workers shall take sixteen weeks obligatory leave for pregnancy and child bearing. The law applies to all women who receive wages in industry, in agriculture, in transport, in business offices, in co-operative organisations and in domestic work, etc.

State supervision and protection does not end at the birth of a child. Law provides for the most important factor in the normal development of a healthy child—breast feeding. To encourage it and make it possible mothers with children at the breast, are in addition to the ordinary of lunch and dinner intervals, allowed supplementary intervals for feeding their children (at least once every three hours and a half and each interval lasting not less than half an hour.)

And of course all these leaves and intervals are reckoned as working time and are with full pay.

No Worry For Her

The Soviet mother does not worry about her children, the ones she has and the ones she will bring into the world. She knows that the State will give her every aid in upbringing and education. All children in Soviet Union are thus assured a happy and healthy childhood.

This organised society that has been established is promoting what they call as "The Good Life"..... "And this Good Life is to be spent, not in the worship of a mythical diety, or in the preparation for some future existence, but," as Sidney and Beatrice Webb tell us, "during each successive generation, in the promotion of the well being of the whole community of men. For the worship of God Soviet Communism substitutes the service of Man Man, after centuries of oppression, a poor image of what he might be, has accordingly to be remade, and a new civilisation to be established....."

Yes. ".....MAN must be grown as carefully and attentively as a gardner grows a favourite fruit tree....." And Stalin and his comrades are "growing" men and "remaking" men as carefully and as attentively as a gardener should grow a favourite fruit tree.....

M. Blum And His Work For France—II

Compulsory Education ... Workers' Guarantees ... Fighting Unemployment ... Public Works ... Improving Agriculture

Another essential aspect of the Blum Government's social reforms appears in the law which makes 'attendance at school compulsory for children under fourteen years of age.' This law enables French children of the lower classes to study one year longer, for hitherto, attendance at school was only compulsory up to thirteen. It is obvious that much is to be gained by this law, the capacity for assimilation of children of thirteen being extremely high as a rule. Its immediate results are a higher intellectual level, the possession of wider knowledge which imparts to a man, whatever his training and station in life, better judgment, self-confidence and poise. The minimum of knowledge a man must possess is not static, it grows constantly higher and demands more and more mental balance. And even were it not so, it would be admirable for the French working man to improve upon that minimum. Nor, indeed, does the present Government consider the extension of the school leaving age as either sufficient or final, but merely as a first step in that direction: the efficiency of which is being assured by the opening of new classrooms and a demand for more teachers.

The objects of this law were not purely educational. They also had to do with the fight against unemployment, for many children who had already begun to work at thirteen had to make over their jobs to others who had reached the age when they could really begin to earn without finding the means of doing so.

Guarantees To Workman

Let us now study the social reforms connected with the organisation of work and the guarantees afforded to workmen as such. These reforms are not designed to bring within reach of the lower classes advantages to which they were entitled for reasons of humanity, but to organize the working class as a whole.

It is well worth noting that the reforms we are about to study many of which were instituted by the Matignon agreements, were greeted with positive satisfaction by the younger elements among the French producers. M. Jean Coutrot, for instance, President of the Committee of Paper Processors and Vice-President of the Aubervilliers and Pantin Manufacturers, wrote last July, the month following the Matignon agreements: "The great, permanent fact that must be taken into account since the June happenings, is the trade-union organisation of the Labouring class, which will be entirely embodied in the General Labour Confederation in a few weeks time. Such a union is cemented by the remembrance of daily struggles, of daily hardships lasting for more than a century. Above all laws, above collective conventions, above trade-union principles, solidarity between the working men is such a deep-seated feeling that, although acquired it is akin to an actual instinct."

Collective Labour Conventions

With regard to the new organization of labour, one of the most important laws for which the new Government is responsible is that on Collective Bargaining, which tends to give the greatest possible uniformity to the conditions of employment within a given industrial sphere. By giving the greatest possible scope to customs which were hitherto arbitrary and depended solely on the goodwill of the whim of the employer, this law improves the conditions of labour and reduces possibilities of conflicts.

It contributes, moreover, to impart to the average working man a deeper, healthier sense of his own significance and place in the economic sphere, for it comprises the institution of relegates in workrooms and factories. These delegates elected by their fellow workmen, do not interfere with the factory's life; their duties consist in transmitting to employers the claims of their comrades; as they are not only granted recognition but approved of as essential by the law, they can face the employer on an equal footing without fear and without defiance in all freedom.

Collective Bargaining works in the following manner; an organization which feels it necessary to determine or adjust the laws and regulations of the branch of industry to which it belongs, request the Minister of Labour to call a meeting between the qualified representatives of the Employers' and Operatives' organisations belonging to the said branch of industry. If the commission thus formed cannot come to an agreement, the Minister of Labour is empowered if so requested by the interested parties to settle the issue according to his own judgment.

The readjustment of the law on Social Insurance was made necessary by the rise in wages instituted by the Matignon agreements. The new Social Insurance law raises from 15,000 to 25,000 francs the amount of yearly wages on which insurance must be paid. Moreover it takes into account the number of persons depending on the wage-earners doing away with the inequalities existing in that respect in the wording of the law of 1935.

Struggle Against Unemployment

Since the beginning of the economic depression, the seriousness and urgency of the problems connected with unemployment had unremittingly grown. Unemployment increased under the successive governments in office during the deflationary period, and exerted a deep and disturbing influence on French social conditions.

During the last few years, the number of workers unable to earn their living increased until it included the twentieth part of the French working population: 400,000 men and women, over 200,000 of whom lived in or around Paris.

Although the deflationist Governments in France were not, as we have seen, particularly concerned with the problems of the masses, they could but be conscious of the dangers of unemployment and the need for remedying it. In the last few years, many schemes and programmes designed to reduce unemployment came up for discussion before Parliament. But it is only natural that the present Government, with its origin rooted in the people should have devoted a considerable part of its activity to this very grave question: that it did so, is sufficiently evidenced by the number and scope of the measures adopted in the last few months with regard to unemployment.

These measures fall under three heads: first those granting the fullest benefit of relief to the workers entitled to it; then the laws amending the existing conditions of employment in order to find work for part of the unemployed; and finally the measures designed solely to provide work for the unemployed.

First comes the law specifying that the dole cannot be distrained upon or transferred in any shape or form; this important point had never been defined before, and the possibility of the unemployed being deprived of sums which barely enabled them to live was particularly objectionable.

Under the second head we have measures tending indirectly to reduce the number of the unemployed, such as the 40 hours' week, the law reducing the age limit of Government Officials, the law against the plurality of offices and the law concerning war widows and orphans.

Obviously the forty hours' week entails the employment of a greater number of people by bringing down from 8 to 7 hours a day the duration of work in industrial and commercial establishments; the additional workers naturally have to be taken from the ranks of the unemployed. It would be absurd to expect the 40 hours' week to cause unemployment to vanish suddenly like a nightmare; nevertheless it cannot be doubted that an important part of the unemployed, particularly those who are best qualified by their age and professional capacities, would automatically and immediately benefit by that measure.

Plan Of Public Works

Lastly we come to the laws whose only object is to do away with unemployment. They are embodied in a vast plan of public works.

The public works projected are to be carried out in the course of four years, and the expenditure is to reach a total of 20,000 million francs.

The works will consist of an amplification and improvement of agricultural, sanitary, scientific, artistic, scolastic, sporting, touristic, naval and colonial equipments, as well as the realisation of any new schemes that may be deemed to be of national interest. The plans connected with the laying out of stadiums, athletic grounds, clubs, libraries and theatres, as mentioned above, are an important part of the projected public works.

One of the most interesting fea-

(Continued on page 42)

NEW INDIA'S FAMILY INCOME POLICY

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The Indian Juggler AND HIS BASKET OF TRICKS

By G. ANNAJI RAO, M.A,, B.L.,

Even in these days of rank scepticism, the Indian juggler can hold an audience spell bound with his tricks. Give him an open field and a free hand to display, his ability without persecution from those guardians of public security and morals, our indefatigable police, and he will give the admiring public the best from his repertoire of tricks. Unfortunately, the depredations of the Criminal Tribes, from among whom most of these conjuring jugglers are recruited, bring them very often within the unwelcome supervision of the Indian police force. But, when free from such attentions, the advent of a group of jugglers in an Indian village is an event of the season to gladden the hearts of every one in the neighbourhood.

Three Kinds Of Jugglery

Jugglery is of three different kinds as known to Hindus. First there is "Jala-Vidya" or ordinary sleight of hand, which many novices in the art can perform. Higher in rank is "Indra-Jal," a superior kind of jugglery known only to a few who have been able to master it after years of severe training as 'chelas' under a capable master, who will not permit them to perform the feats during that master's life-time except after very severe tests. The famous tricks known as the "Three Daggers Trick," "The Mango Trick," "The Basket Trick" and the "Rope Trick," all come under the category of "Indra Jal" which is only of the second class of jugglery as known in India. There is still a higher class of jugglery known as "Mahendra Jal." This form of jugglery, for obvious reasons, is rarely attempted except under royal command and under guarantee of royal immunity. It is performed by the 'Master' alone during his life-time and never by one who is still a 'chela.' Not even when the 'Master' is incapacitated by illness or imprisonment has the 'chela' authority to perform these himself—not until he in turn succeeds to his Master's place after the latter's death may a 'chela' attempt to perform the feats himself. These are feats which we can only describe as pure magic, as no stretch of the human imagination can find a plausible explanation for them. For example, (1) the performer himself vanishes or makes some one in the audience vanish from the sight of the spectators; (2) the performer walks into or out of thoroughly closed or locked rooms without tampering with the locks; (3) killing from a distance with a mere curse, people in the prime of life and health or restoring to health and strength with a mere blessing or restore persons who are opparently on the point of death and who may have been given up as hopeless by the best available physicians. Such like feats are too difficult to believe possible even when performed before our very eyes. We can only rub our eyes and gasp while the performer smiles! The villagers in whose midst these feats are performed only shake their heads and explain them away by saying that it is all 'Indrajal' or 'kannukattu—as if that were explanation enough!

Their Modus Operandi

An average troupe of jugglers which enters any village or large town to earn a living may not be able or willing to display all the tricks of Indrajal mentioned above or even more than a single important one among them. But even with the one or two important tricks which they do know, or may condescend to display, they manage to keep the audience sufficiently entertained to make them the talk of the town for a pretty long period after their departure.

Most of these jugglers are capable of giving good exhibitions of physical feats. A little boy or girl in the troupe is utilized to display excellent feats of contortion of the human body, not to speak of tight rope dancing and swinging by long ropes. These physical feats form the earlier part of the jugglers entertainment and serve to while away the time until he decides to display the higher feats of 'Indrajal.' But without an appreciative audience big enough to remunerate him at a 'paisa' per head (and not all of them contributing either) no Indian Juggler wishes to waste his precious gifts for a mere pittance. After the preliminary display of physical feats, which are entertaining in themselves, the juggler has recourse to ordinary feats of jugglery with which he manages to keep his audience in good humour, thereby bringing them to a receptive mood. To begin with he takes out from his knapsack three cups and a small ball and challenges any one in the crowd to guess the exact position of the ball underneath the three inverted cups. sometimes discomfiting them and sometimes allowing them to guess correctly.

Fooling The Limbs Of Law

"'Lend me a rupee" he suddenly asks them all round None of them perhaps possess a whole rupee or having one dare trust a trickster like him with such a valuable coin. They laugh at him and he laughs with them and compliments them on their good sense and agrees that no conjurer can fool them. For a time the poor folk believe they are clever enough for any conjurer. He has to produce the rupee himself and before the audience has blinked a dozen times he produces before their wondering eyes a whole shovel full of rupees, all glittering white as any consignment fresh from the Royal Mint. The juggler then challenges the one or two police officers whom he spots out from the crowd to come forth and judge whether these rupees are or are not as genuine as any from the Sircar's own Mint. The ever watchful police rush to see and they manage to capture the lot of rupees, when to their amazement and to the amusement of the assembled crowd, what looked like rupees drop from their hands as mere pieces or lumps of stone! The juggler has then a biting comment on the eagerness of the Police to handle money not legally belonging to them. As the comment was only a laughable part of a show, even his traditional enemies dare not resent it. The public keenly relish such jokes and have a hearty laugh. The trick of making the rupees appear and disappear from the turbans of the Police or from the hands of young urchins and even from their 'langotees,' when they are wearing nothing else helps to while away a large portion of the time and to keep the entire audience in good humour.

It must be remembered that all the while, ever since the commencement of the performance the roll of the drum beaten incessantly by the woman member of the troupe is sending out an invitation to people far and near and that a bigger audience is ever expected to come pouring in. When the juggler feels confident that a sufficiently big audience has gathered, he commences the really serious items in the programme and takes to feats of 'Indrajal'. If he feels the audience is not big enough—which sometimes happens when the countryside is busy with the harvest season. the conjurer quietly packs his belongings, patiently collects the few pieces offered by his meagre audience and goes to the next village or to his tree shelter in the nearest forest, or to some open space in the nearest maidan. For he has no faith in man-made roofs and sheds.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

INDIAN COMPANY LAW

"LECTURES ON COMPANY LAW," with full text of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, as amended upto 16th January, 1937. By Shantilal M. Shah, Barrister-at-Law, with a foreword by the Hon. Mr. Justice C. P. Blackwell. Pages 371. Price Rs. 3/8. This is the second edition, revised and enlarged, the first one having been published in 1933. The author has treated the subject in the form almost of a narrative, under a chain of headings calculated to hold the interest and attention of the reader. The author has well kept in mind the importance of simplicity of expression and precision of discussion, so as to be of help to students and businessmen. Select Indian and English cases have also been given. Some of the regulations of Table A of the Act which are to be deemed to be contained in the articles of every Company registered under the Act, tables of offences under the Act, documents to be filed with the Registrar and books and registers to be maintained by the Company respectively, are given in the Appendix.

The subject of Company Law is as important as it is difficult. The jurisprudence on the subject is ever expanding. A thorough grounding of the elements of Company Law is essential before one can follow its various ramifications. The book under review is well calculated to secure the essential grounding. The get-up is excellent.

N. H. P.

Land Revenue In Bihar & Bengal

EARLY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM IN BENGAL AND BIHAR, Vol. I. 1765-1772: By Prof. D. N. Banerjee. Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd.

The story of the development of the land-revenue system and the establishment of the zamindari land tenure in Bengal by the East India Company after the decay of the Mughal empire, is commonly known, at least in its outlines and a good deal of literature has grown round it. The blunders committed by the servants of the Company, the grave abuses which attended their administration of revenue and oppression and the sufferings of the mass of the population which resulted from experiments, are matters with which the educated public in India is familiar. The book before us is the first volume of a work which is intended to give an account of the land revenue system in Bengal from 1765 to 1793, based on manuscript records in the Imperial Record Office and the Bengal Secretariat Records Office, Calcutta. The first volume brings down the account to the year 1772 and the second is expected to complete the story.

The book gives a detailed survey of the evolution of the revenue system and touches every important feature of it. It has six chapters, the first being introductory, the second and the third dealing with the 'supervisors,' the fourth with controlling councils and committees of revenue, the fifth with the triennial and the quinquennial settlement and the last describing the new scheme in operation. Each chapter contains authentic evidence to show how the East India Company's revenue administration proved oppressive to the people and ruinous to agriculture, and the author has given an unvarnished description of the situation as it developed and has quoted original observations of revenue officers themselves to illustrate his own interpretation. Under the system of supervisors, young Englishmen became supreme lords, each in his own district, completely controlled trade and combined in themselves the powers of a judge and a tax-collector. Hastings wrote: "Will you believe that the boys of the service are sovereigns of the country under the unmeaning title of supervisors, collectors of the revenue, administrators of justice, and rulers, heavy rulers of the people?" All the well-meaning efforts of the higher authorities to check the abuses of the system proved in vain for a long time and the poor peasants had to suffer from the experiments that were tried. Prof. Banerjee has done his research work with care patience and impartiality and independence of judgment are commendable The Appendices have increased the usefulness of the book as also a bibliography, glossary and an index which have been added.

V. G. K.

NINETEEN SEVENTEEN

The cloudy August skies
Tore open
Suddenly and
With terrific thunder
And blinding lightning
Hurled down upon us
A torrential rain
Of shrapnel and gas-bombs
We trudged ahead
Crawled on all fours
Under our heavy sacks
Tired
Lamed
Blood-shod
Coughing
Weeping
Blinded
Vomitting blood
Unconscious
Dead. . . . .

P. R. KAIKINI.

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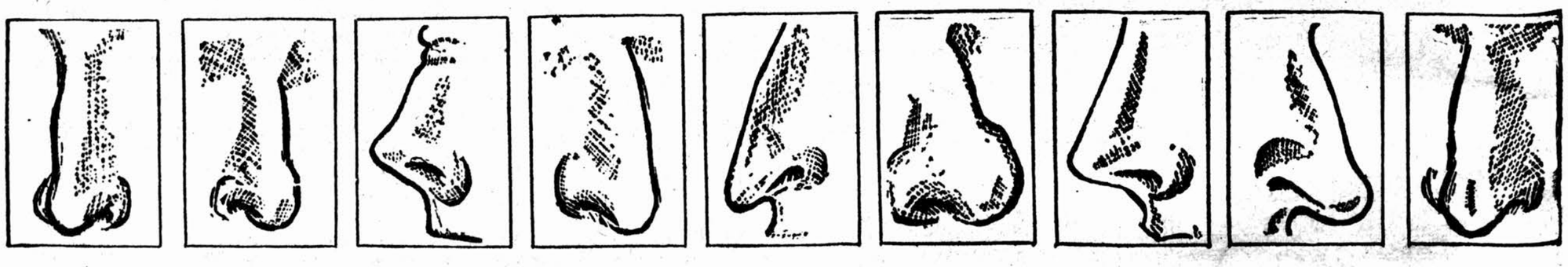

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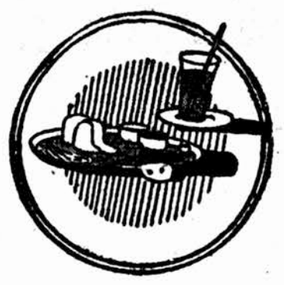

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Syt. Ramanand Chatterjee Faces—Facts And Defects Of National Universities—Deplores Their Indifference To Art—Syt. Munshi Entertains With Hope—And, Easy Superlative Dreams—He Is "Proud To Observe"—Cloudy Unrealities—"Creative Urge" Is Locked Out—By The Bombay University—English Prescription For Indian Art—"True" Revival Of Art—Must Be Says London "Expert"—Based Upon The Longing For "True" Art! Bloomsbury And South Kensington Antiquities—Shed Lustre At India House.

Sjt. Ramanand Chatterjee has written in the current issue of the "Modern Review" an instructive article on "The National Character of the Calcutta University." Sjt. Chatterjee has examined it mainly from two aspects, the principal languages and literature of the country and the cultural "classics" of its leading religions. He concludes the examination with indicating two defects:—

"Bengal—in fact, the whole of India, is predominantly an agricultural region. But, though the University has its Guruprasad Singh Professorship of Agriculture, it has no agricultural studies and degrees. Similarly, on the cultural side, though there is the Rani Bageswari Professorship of Fine Arts, there are no studies of and degrees in Indian Fine Arts. The State is chiefly responsible for these defects, which detract from the national character of this University. As far as I am aware, it is only Visva-bharati that teaches Fine Arts, not any State-recognized University in India."

"Proud To Observe"

Sjt. K. M. Munshi speaking about the "importance" of festivals entertained the audience at Vile Parle with hopes. He was "proud to observe that when all the nations of the world were in the grip of despondency and dejection, when some of the Western thinkers saw Namiris overtaking their so-called civilisation, because of the want of the creative urge, India was fast proceeding in every field towards her ideal of having her own unchallenged position in the Parliament of Nations. Life in India was pulsating with creative work in all directions. A wave that revolutionised the entire life of India was passing over them and they are about to enter into a new field. India was made conscious of its latent capacities and she was bent upon using them for the redemption of her teeming millions."

I ha... no interest in underestimating the Nemisis which Western thinkers see overtaking their part of the world. But that is no consolation to this country of ancient poetry and romance. If the realities, shall one say the realities of the "teeming millions," are any index, there is little that one should feel, as Syt. Munshi does, "proud to observe."

The University Untouched

Leaving the "teeming millions" alone for the moment, may one ask whether the revolutionising wave which Syt. Munshi referred to as passing over the entire life of India has touched the more articulate section in the universities? Has the "creative urge" which Syt. Munshi proudly observes outside the University of the premier city stirred, for example, its cloistered back waters?

Facts And Poetic Fiction

Syt. Ramanand Chatterjee describes facts, deplores defects. Syt. Munshi avoids facts, deals in sonorous unrealities and wastes good language with reference to no specific event or achievements in particular. Syt. Ramanand Chatterjee is not, I think, actively associated with the Calcutta University. Syt. Munshi is our accredited representative in the University. The Calcutta University has already started with Professorship of Fine Art. Syt. Ramanand Chatterjee is not satisfied. There are, he regrets, no studies of and degrees in Indian Fine Arts. Syt. Munshi is satisfied and "proud to observe" that the "creative urge" and the revolutionising wave remain outside the Bombay University for the delectation of the Vile Parle pundits who entertain themselves with romantic ideals which mark their cloudy pattern somewhere in mid-air.

Dead European Languages, Not Live Indian Art Demands

Will Syt. Munshi descend from these lofty unrealities and examine why the Bombay University has been lavishly hospitable to imported "experts"? Will he inquire why the University that spends money for the dead languages of Europe has no time or inclination or money for the live art and cultural problems of to-day? Will he penetrate deeper and investigate why the University decorated with unemployable "faculties," is obstinately irresponsive to the vocational training and needs of the artists—quite an important and, by no means an imperceptible section, of "the teeming millions"? If Syt. Munshi would further insist, he would get deeper insight into the art and cultural realities of the country. I am quite willing and ready to narrate a story, perhaps prosaic but altogether instructive, of how the nation's "creative urge" has been persistently and effectively suppressed for nearly half a century. I assure Syt. Munshi that I am not at all proud to observe that tragic, suicidal, phenomenon. Nor am I proud to observe that the thinkers in India, if the romancing fraternity of intellectuals be so described, and politicians assist directly or indirectly, consciously or unconsciously, to help the phenomena fatal to the "creative urge."

The Tragedy And Despair

The tragedy, the unredeemed despair, is not that New Delhi and India House are remote from the vital needs of new India but that its own scholars, literateurs, publicists should be equally remote from them and find themselves unable to emerge from cloudy, picturesque tinsel of unrealities. New India demands contact with realities—literary generalisations based on specific events, achievements, aspirations, needs, demands day-to-day education of public opinion about those vital art and cultural needs that seek in vain recognition by an alien bureaucracy entrenched into its own vested interests.

Antiquitia At India House

India House has been responsible recently for a series of talks on the "Trends of Indian Culture." If the "trends" are what the speakers talked about they appear more like lecturing at Indians than initiating dispassionate discussion of quite harmless "trends." Dr. Arnold Bake, described as "a doctor of literature" opened his characteristic talk thus:—

The Discovery Of The Old As New

"The first thing new India will have to do is to get rid of the harmonium and return to instruments attuned to the spirit of her own music, Dr. Bake said. "Badly tuned, if tuned at all, its subtle corruption is infinitely worse. Its fixed key-board prevents the finer shading of tone, and its quality of tone forces the singer to shout if he wants to be heard at all With its cut-and-dried notes it spoils the voice and ear, so that after a time the singer is unable to do without it, like a drug-fiend unable to live without his stimulant."

We have heard this for the last thirty years at least. Dr. Bake must be given the credit for discovering the old as the newest slogan.

East And West, Black And White

"Music from the West and Western instruments have had a destructive influence," he continued. "Harmonised Western music baffles and spoils the Indian ear trained on melody alone. A super-imposition of the Western system of harmony kills the Indian melody. India to-day must restore the balance between art and folk music. In one there is a super-abundance of expression, whereas the other struggles for expression."

One can easily appreciate the mandatory tone of those invited to speak at the India House. But what is, precisely, the "balance" between "art" and folk-music of India? What is India's "art" music? Is it true that harmonised music once "baffled" and "spoiled" the European ear which was once upon a time, like the Indian ear, "trained on melody alone." Why should any "system" of harmony be "superimposed" on Indian music? Could it not evolve? Why should appreciation of the Western "system" of music "kill" the Indian melody? Finally, may one know what is exactly the nature of the contents of the "super-abundance" of "expression" Dr. Bake has traced in what he calls the "art" music of India?

"True" Revival On "Longing" For "True" Art.

Here is his final mandatory prescription:—

"For a true revival of Indian art-music, the study of the Sanskrit texts must be undertaken along with that of the traditions of the present-day singer. The impetus and urge is so strong that there can be no doubt that something new and beautiful will emerge based upon the longing for a true art and an adequate expression of her own spirituality. Execution in Indian music has lost all sense of proportion under a deluge of ornament. Voices forced to sing for five and seven hours at a stretch day after day become over-trained and soon break."

Note that a "true" revival of Indian "art-music" will be based upon the "longing" for a "true" art! Can lucidity and expert guidance go further?

Is the execution in Indian music which has, as he says, lost all sense of proportion, the "art" music to which he refers as "super-abundance" of expression?

Rather Antiquated Advice

Here is authoritative prescription by another British expert at India House on Indian art:—

"The present century has seen an interesting revival of Indian ideals in painting after a period of subservience to Western models," Mr. Lawrence Binyon remarked. "A number of gifted artists are now working, but some are apt to go astray, it seems to me, through a fondness for an unreal, shadowy effect, at once confusing and unnatural. It is, I think, from the frescoes of Bagh and Ajanta, with all their vitality and variety, that Indian painter of to-day should draw his inspiration. They are profoundly Indian. In sheer beauty of line, the Indian artists surpass the artists of Europe."

This is all very interesting and wonderful. Only, it should have been said twenty years ago. We in India, at least in this part of the country, have long ceased to "go astray" ever since we realised that we were led that way by authorities on Indian art revival six thousand miles away from India.

He Repudiates Too Late

Mr. Binyon repudiated the tendency to associate Buddhist art with the supernatural, detached from the actual. On the contrary, he said, the most characteristic of the Ajanta frescoes had for subject the stories told of Buddha, and portrayed the actual life of India at that time—a fact which gave these paintings an added fascination.

He praised the ease and mastery of brushwork in the Indian frescoes; the paintings at Bagh, which rivalled those at Ajanta in their remarkable plastic sense; the Rajput "melodies in moods" and the Persian school of painting patronised by the Moghul invaders.

He repudiates it too late. Bloomsbury and South Kensington have already done their worst for the sentimental revival by "spiritual" and "supernatural" prescription. Dr. Bake is not yet out of it.

OUR SHORT STORY

Lost And Found

(By U. RATNAKER RAO.)

"How you ran!—I say, Ravi, do you know how you ran?" Nalini almost shouted. "And, you call yourself a man! Why, you were weaker than us,—the weaker sex! —No, I do not want any explanation; don't trouble yourself. But—hereafter, I shall not expect to see you again! Hope?—Never! —I say, it shall be never! What shall I have to do with a spineless coward?" . . .

Under this torrent of angry words Ravi flushed red. The blood in his veins tingled angrily as he heard both impeachment and sentence in one breath. He stared half-incredibly and half-in-pain at the lithe and beautiful figure of the girl before him. He had not expected all this storm from Nalini, whom he had always looked upon as made of quieter stuff if a little sensitive. Nalini!—Why, it was more appropriate to her looks than to have called her Nagini!

And Ravi felt intensely hurt. He would have hotly retorted but for his rare self-control As it was, the bitter smile that just perceptibly played around his lips hid the conflict which was raging in his mind For, Nalini he loved—truly and deeply.

"I had not expected this from you, Nalini," he said at last, slowly, drawing himself up with dignity. "But volcanoes are mostly quiet before they burst out into action. And, perhaps, it does not matter much to you that you have not even allowed me to explain. Well, if I am a spineless coward—I am a spineless coward," he repeated with bitter emphasis, "but, I should be something worse if my shadow were to darken your life any longer! After all this, of course, you are not bound to see anything of a coward. I mean you will not be troubled again with a sight of my craven face."

And in a trice, he was gone. Nalini stared at the steadily receding figure with burning eyes. That last look on his face—and, that tone of dignity! Suddenly, she found her eyes filling with tears which she did not attempt to restrain. And then she began to feel that something in his voice —that ring perhaps—said he was speaking true. Nalini hadn't been herself that evening. Had she insulted him? Wronged him? Should she not, then, apologise and make up?—But she wasn't so sure she was wrong—and, why he should have behaved like that was simply incomprehensible to her. And with a determined shake of her head she disappeared behind the flowering shrubs. . .

Ravi—short for Ravindranath—was the only son of a clerk who had been the victim of beer, bankruptcy and appendicitis all in one, some twelve years ago. Left in the lurch by his affectionate father, Ravi had in the wide world only an ailing mother to call relative, and, Ravi was very very fond of his mother. Coming from a middle class but very respectable family the unfortunate woman had, for the best part of her life, put up with her husband's drunken orgies and ill-treatment with the patience and the tolerance of which only an Indian wife is truly capable. Starving together for days, she had borne the beatings of her husband without so much as a word of reproach or a touch of ill-will. But when the durnkard laid hands on her only child she would be roused and be a lioness defending her young. And the coward that he was—all bullies are cowards—Ravi's father had left him severely alone. And now the mother, having lost her loving master and lord, was a helpless widow, fast sinking in the fatal grip of consumption, and, with Ravi, lad of eighteen years, to lighten the gloom of her last days.

At a neighbouring charity school Ravi had first started to pick his crumbs of what in this great land of ours we should call an education. His intelligence and application had won him a free studentship.—but before he could have learnt much, some high-born pet of the teachers had insinuated at Ravi's lineage and openly insulted him by calling him a poor-house brat. Ravi was terribly proud, if anything, just like his mother, poor in the worldly way, yes, but proud in her silent and uncomplaining suffering. Ravi, therefore, had promptly retaliated by flooring the milk-sop then and there, and, left the school forthwith. It was not exactly a sense of his refractory conduct that made him shun it thereafter. Sometime later he put together his letters and began to do sundry writing work at a local lawyer's, receiving the generous recompense of fifteen rupees a month. Ravi tried to be cheerful—but he failed. Who could be cheerful on such a meagre pay and ill-natured scoldings every day? Moreover, his mother was sinking perceptibly—and Ravi loved his mother. It looked hard to him to stand to lose the only person whom he could all his own. But, all of a sudden Ravi had found another; another whom he learnt to love with a new sort of love—hitherto strange to him though exhilarating in its virgin freshness. That was from the day when he had first met Nalini, picking the evening blooms in her pretty garden. He had gone to her uncle's on an errand of his employer. And Nalini was quite a charming girl; unsophisticated too, like Ravi, and, like him sensitive, though with commonsense. But Ravi remembered—he was a poor-house-boy, and shouldn't day-dream.. . .

Nalini we know already. She had only an uncle in the world, whose fortune had been mischievously balanced by a roguish fate with childlessness. And that was why it came about that the old man, making Nalini his own, had carefully laid down in his will that the aggregate of his fortune should be at her disposal in a lump if she were to marry, or else it was to be paid to her in comfortable monthly instalments. Nalini was a clever girl; knew of her uncle's benevolent disposition toward her; had seen that she was much better-placed in life than many girls of her age. But she kept her head—one sign of which was the straight-forward liking she took to that poor, tall-limbed and fair-eyed, but terribly proud boy who would occasionally come to her uncle's with messages from the lawyer. At first a mere feeling —this had, with the passage of time, developed into a warm friendship above the flesh altogether. Seeing which, Nalini's uncle had warmed up and played gallantry. It would be a good pair, the old man had muttered to himself, on many a twilight evening, rubbing his hands with cool pleasure, and, had quietly fallen asleep, balancing the qualities of each, one against the other. And his wish was steadily put on to the road of fulfilment one day when the young lovers pledged to each other. . . .

But as fate would please, not many days after something unexpected happened. That was during the great days of the first National Upheaval. The country had plunged into it, head and heart, and, old and young, men and women had, their faces animated with the glow of a new light, their hearts beating high with a new spirit and a new devotion to the Mother's cause. gladly faced the charges, accepted arrest and cheerfully entered the precincts of His Majesty's Prisons. . . .

Nalini and her old uncle, too, had caught the fever, and, they say, it was a sight of the gods to see the man of sixty with the maid of sixteen, jauntily stepping his way into many a crowded meeting or taking his place in the processions. And it was at one of

(Continued On Page 37)

War's Red Harvest In Spain

(Left):—There are no waving banners, magnificent uniforms or silver-toned trumpets to glorify this phase of war. It is seen at its ugliest—and it isn't pretty. These are only four of the victims of bombs and shells that rained on Barcelona during the recent attack by a rebel vessel. Most of the dead were women and children. (Right):—Carrying their babies and no other belongings, these women were photographed as they fled from Madrid, and the threat of sudden death by aerial bombs and artillery shell, for what they believed was safety in Valencia, Spain's new seat of Government. No sooner did they reach Valencia than that, too, came under rebel fire. The city was raided by air and sea.

In Wake Of Puppet Ministries

MR. KHER TO TOUR PRESIDENCY TO EDUCATE ELECTORATE

Preparing Ground For Next General Elections

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature, is not letting the grass grow under his feet. Now that the Governor of Bombay has refused to give the necessary assurance as demanded by him in pursuance of the Delhi A. I. C. C. resolution, and brought into being a "benami" Ministry, Mr. Kher has decided to take the electorate into his confidence and explain to them the whole situation.

TOUR IN PRESIDENCY.

Mr. B. G. Kher will be touring the whole Presidency of Bombay in a few days. His tour programme is not yet ready, but he will visit each and every constituency in the Province, address a number of meetings and explain to the people the significance of the Delhi resolution and the implications of the Governor's refusal to give the demanded assurance.

He will visit not only the constituencies which have returned Congressmen to the Legislatures, but also the constituencies where either Congressmen were defeated or were not set up as candidates. The local workers and Congress legislators in each place will accompany the Congress Party Leader and prepare the electorate for the forthcoming elections as also carry on propaganda in furtherance of the programme laid down by the Congress Working Committee.

EDUCATING THE ELECTORATE.

One may take it for granted that the Legislature will not be summoned for five or six months to come, and the Council of Ministers dare not face the Assembly. The electorate, after the whirlwind propaganda carried on by the Congress during the elections would be naturally wondering what happened to the Congressmen when they had returned and what work they were doing within the legislatures. It is absolutely essential that the electorate should be told what has happened and what exactly is the meaning of the demand of assurance of the refusal of it by the Governor. Legal and technical squibbling they will not understand. It has to be told in a language that can be understood by the masses, and Mr. B. G. Kher with the help of the members of his Party is determined to do it before the legislature meets. He will first tour Maharashtra and then proceed to Karnatak. After touring all the constituencies there, he will return to Bombay and then go on a tour in Gujerat.

WEEK-END MEETINGS

As a matter of fact he has been addressing the electors in the Suburban District during the past couple of days. On Thursday he addressed two meetings. On Saturday he went to Bassein where a grand function had been arranged in honour of the two Congressmen, Messrs. Vartak and Dandeker, who were returned to the Bombay Assembly from Thana constituency. People from all communities were present at the function. Several Mussalmans also attended it.

Mr. B. G. Kher and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale were present at the function, from Bombay.

Mr. B. G. Kher congratulated the people of the constituency on having elected two Congressmen to the Assembly. He explained to them the significance of the Delhi A.I.C.C. resolution on office acceptance, and told them how the Governor had refused the modest demand of the Congress. Thus the so-called "Provincial Autonomy" had been thoroughly exposed, and the claim of British statesmen that it was a transference of power to the representatives of the people had been proved to be a mere eyewash.

SUCCESS OF CONGRESS

Messrs. Vartak and Dandeker, who also spoke, stated that their success at the polls was not their personal success, but success of all that the greatest political organisation in the country had stood for. They said that they would ever remain as the humble soldiers of the Congress, whether inside or outside the legislature.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

The above is the third of the series of meetings that Mr. B. G. Kher will address all over the Presidency within the coming month or two, and prepare the electorate for the next General Elections which apparently do not seem to be far off.

Congress Leaders' 'Betrayal Of Trust'

SIR KURMA'S SERMON ON CONSTITUTIONAL PRACTICE

"Govt. Would Not Have Tottered Had Reddi Not Stepped In," Retorts Rajaji

MADRAS, April, 3.

Sir K. V. Reddi, in a statement to the Press, refers to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's criticism regarding the formation of a Council of Ministers by the Governor of Madras, and says that, far from being a fraud on the Legislature, His Excellency's action was the only one constitutionally possible.

Sir Kurma does not see how the formation of a Ministry by him, could be said to be "strange". If undertaking such a task is strange at all,, it is the direct consequence of the refusal of Mr. Rajagopalachari himself to form a ministry, after having secured a large majority in the Assembly, and in direct opposition to all principles of constitutional government, and in cmplete disregard to the wishes and expectations of those who favoured him with a large majority. If he had accepted office, and formed his own Ministry, as he had every right, there would never have been any occasion for anybody to undertake any "strange" task.

HIS ANXIETY

Proceeding Sir K. V. Reddi says: "The acceptance of Office by me, has been characterised by Mr. Rajagopalachari as negation of the principle of responsibility altogether, and that, by bringing into existence a Ministry which has not got a majority in the Assembly, the Act is wrecked on the date of its inauguration. This might have been so, if it was my intention to form a stable Ministry which was to continue for any considerable period, but everyone knows the circumstances under which I have agreed to form the Ministry. I have not, for a moment, pretended that I have a majority in the newly constituted Legislative Assembly in accepting Office. It is not so much a question of obtaining a majority in the Legislature, which had weighed with me, as the immediate need for carrying on the King's Government. When Mr. Rajagopalachari refused to accept Office, in the hope that he could thereby paralyse Government and that the work of the Government could be brought to a standstill, I felt it was my duty to throw my little weight with those who wished to prevent it. Those who believe in an orderly Government can never aford to allow such a breakdown. It is considerations such as these, that have induced me to accept Office and that too far a short period during which one might hope reason would prevail and the idea of paralysing the Province and breaking the Constitution would vanish.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRACTICE

"According to the Congress Leader the Governor should have resorted to Section 93 of the Government of India Act, to obviate the consequences of the formers' refusal to accept office, but Mr. Rajagopalachari forgets that Section 93 will be used only as a last resort. Every student of constitutional practice knows there are many intermediary stages before such a drastic final step is taken. The first of these intermediary stages is to call upon the others to form a Ministry, and give them a chance to try to convert their minority into a majority, however, formidable the task would be. The next step would be to dissolve the House and order a re-election. It is only when all these attempts failed that anyone accustomed with constitutional methods would recognise the final breakdown and **resort to Section 93.**

"Mr. Rajagopalachari sees in our deferring the meeting of the Assembly for the short period of three or four months, a conspiracy against the Act between the Governor and myself, and a fraud on the electorate. Conspiracies are the work of revolutionaries, and of those who are out to subvert the constitutional authority and reduce well ordered society into confusion and chaos. Even Mr. Rajagopalachari will admit that I do not belong to that class. The reason for postponing the meeting of the Legislature for a short period was, to a certain extent, to allow some breathing time to the new Ministry so suddenly and unexpectedly called to office, as a result of the refusal of Mr. Rajagopalachari to shoulder the responsibility, but primarily to give time for thorough reconsideration of the whole position."

"EXTRAVAGANT PROMISES"

Concluding, Sir Kurma says: "Those that now form the majority party, had urged the electorate to vote for them, making extravagant promises of great benefits to the people, and had told them that the Congress Party would, if elected, reduce taxes, give free education, remove unemployment and bring prosperity to the land. It was, on the strength of these promises, and, in the hope of getting these benefits, that the electorate had returned the Congress Party in such vast numbers. The statement that Congressmen were elected on the issue of Independence or on the question of wrecking the Constitution, and ending the Government of India Act, is incorrect and misleading. No doubt, these issues were mentioned to the electorate, but they were never put forward as the main issues, while every effort was made to show that the electorate would receive immediate benefits, if Congressmen were returned. Now, when it has come to the question of accepting Office, and placing themselves in a position to redeem their election pledges, even partially, the Congress leaders have run away from their posts, betraying the trust reposed in them. May I ask whether it is not the action of the Congress leaders that amounts to fraud on the electorate?"

"C. R.'S" RETORT.

"The framers of the Government of India Act will not admit that, if Sir K. V. Reddi had not stepped in, the King's Government would come to a standstill, or that confusion and chaos would prevail. There are enough provisions in the Act under which anyone could feel assured, that such a thing will not happen. The issue, therefore, is not whether chaos may prevail, but whether there is any decency in Sir K. V. Reddi's functioning as minister," observed Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, interviewed on Sir K. V. Reddi's statement.

Mr. Rajagopalachari did not believe that the framers of the Act wished anything unconstitutional to intervene between the refusal on the part of the Congress or any other successful party, to take office, and the taking over of the administration under Section 93 of the Act. Any justification, therefore, for Sir K. V. Reddi's Ministry, should stand on its own merits, not on the fear of chaos or undesirability of going straight away to Section 93.—A.P.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT

Amended In Assembly

NEW DELHI, April 3.

In the Assembly, Sir M. Zafrullah moved the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, in order to continue, for another year, the existing protective duty of 12 annas per maund on broken rice.

It was put to vote and carried.

Sir F. Noyce moved a Bill to amend the Payment of Wages Act of 1936, so as to lay down that an employed person shall be deemed to be absent from the place where he is required to work if, although he is present in such a place, he refuses to carry on his work.

Considerable discussion took place in which Messrs. Giri, Joshi, Prof. Ranga, Sir H. P. Modi, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Sir C. Jehangir took part. Two amendments moved by Mr. Joshi and Prof. Ranga were opposed by Government and were put and rejected. Thanks were paid to Sir Frank Noyce on the eve of his retirement for his "courtesy" and "sweet reasonableness" in dealing with Labour questions.

The House then adjourned 'sine die.'

STOP PRESS.

WORLD RECORD IN 7-MILE WALK.

LONDON, April 3.

At White City track, Michaelson of Sweden won the Amateur Athletic Association's seven-mile walk in the world's record time of 50 minutes 19-1|5 seconds. The previous record was 50 minutes 28-8|10 seconds, by Britisher Pope in 1932.

Walker (Wakfield Trinity Harriers) won the 10-mile run in 52 minutes 33-4|5 seconds.—Reuter's Special.

70,000 Hear Jawaharlal

Despite Fever, He Addresses April 1 Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD: (By Mail).

Seventy thousand people gathered in the Purshottamdas Park in the evening to record their protest against the New Constitution. Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon presided

For the last several years in the history of Allahabad since the Non-Co-operation days, such monster meeting has not been witnessed here.

Large numbers of Muslims and ladies attended the meeting.

President Jawaharlal Nehru, though suffering from fever, could not resist the call of the moment, as he himself observed, and came to the meeting in rather weak state of health. The crowd greeted him with deafening cheers.

The Congress President moved the resolution condemning the new Constitution and rejecting it. The resolution demanded its withdrawal and replacement by a constitution made by the people themselves. In a short speech Jawaharlal Nehru said he had come to greet them over the very successful hartal they observed in the city. He exhorted the audience to carefully ponder over today's resolution. It was by no means an ordinary resolution. Occasions when they ever met to make any resolve in their struggle it was only one step towards many things they had yet to do. "It was a resolve to carry on the struggle until we succeeded in ending the new Constitution and attaining national freedom." He hoped India would fulfil this vow.

The Congress President could not stand any longer speech owing to illness and left the meeting.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT TO TOUR BURMA

Working Committee May Meet On His Return In May

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, April 3.

I understand the Congress Working Committee is not meeting probably the whole of April. As intended originally the meeting was to be held on April 10 The Congress President goes out on tour again probably after April 12, if his health permits and will be busy till the end of the month. He is visiting Burma also where he has been invited by the Burmese, as Burma has been separated and the question has arisen whether Burma should continue as a Congress province and the President will have to settle the question. He may also visit Shantiniketan on April 14 to perform opening ceremony of the Chinese Hall there. The Working Committee meeting may be held probably in May when the Congress President has returned from his tour.

Sind Contingent For Coronation

KARACHI, April 3.

The Sind contingent for the Coronation consisting of six officials and men sailed this afternoon by the S. S. "Parvati" for Bombay.—A. P.

BIHAR MINISTRY TANGLE

Sir Ganesh D. Singh Refuses To Join Cabinet

PATNA April 3.

Asked by the Associated Press to clarify the position why he had not yet formally assumed charge of office as minister, Nawab Abdul Wahab Khan said, "I think I should not answer this question at this stage in view of various considerations."

It is learnt that the Nawab is awaiting the decision of his party (Moslem Independents) who will meet to-morrow before joining the Cabinet. Asked whether he had been able to gauge the sentiments of the general public and various political parties regarding the formation of a new ministry the Nawab said, "I have not had sufficient time to correctly understand public sentiments, but I had a visit by Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh and had the opportunity of knowing his reasons as to why he had not joined the Council of Ministers.

SIR GANESH'S REASONS

"Sir Ganesh spoke freely and I understood from him that his chief reason for standing out of the Cabinet was that he did not want anything less than the Chief Ministership. I explained to Sir Ganesh that though technically Mr. M. Yunus would remain the Premier, Sir Ganesh Dutta, if he joined the Cabinet, would command an exalted position in view of his ripe experience of affairs of the Bihar Cabinet. Sir Ganesh, without attempting to discuss the matter further, told me that his mind on the subject was unalterable".

Nawab Wahab Khan is one of the four members of Bihar's first Council of Ministers. His three other colleagues have already assumed office.—A. P.

WILL IT MEET ITS DOOM WITHIN A MONTH.

Speculations About Stability Of The Bihar Cabinet

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, April 3.

Will the new Bihar Ministry meet its doom in third or fourth week of July when the new Assembly is stated to be likely to meet is the question agitating the political circles. Should Assembly proceed to normal business the Ministry will have to confront not merely a decisive Congress majority but also opposition of the newly found coalition party of about thirty or so. This party, organised under the auspices of Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, Syed Abdul Aziz (Ministers under last regime), Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha and others has already recorded no confidence in the new Ministry. It is understood, however, that considerable ingenuity is being exercised with a view to avoiding trial of strength and the supporters of the Ministry seem to be confident that the Ministry would be resourceful enough to manage to avoid hurdles.

MUSLIM INDEPENDENTS.

Meanwhile much storm is brewing inside the ranks of the Independent Muslim Party of which Mr. Yunus, the new Chief Minister, is the leader. On an objection taken by some prominent members that the previous decision authorising formation of the Ministry was 'ultra vires' on the ground that notice had not been given to them of the meeting, the Working Committee of the Party is meeting to-morrow to reconsider the entire question. It is, however, likely that Mr. Yunus will manage to secure a vote in his favour once again.

TWO EVILS

The question before many unattached members is how to choose between the two evils, for Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh as one who organised opposition to the Congress in the last elections is hardly 'persona grata' in important quarters which, while opposed to Yunus Ministry on principle, would not be willing to advance Sir Ganesh Dutta's ambitions.

The new Ministry has, however, started work and according to the present arrangements, Mr. Yunus, the Chief Minister, will be in charge of Political Appointment, Police, Education and Registration. Mr. Guresahaylal will have Development, Industries, Co-operative Credit and Agriculture. Kumar Ajit Prasad Singh Deo will have Local Self-Government and Nawab Wahab Khan will have Finance, Revenue and Commerce. The latter's joining the Ministry is, however, contingent on the decision of the Working Committee of the Muslim Independent Party to-morrow.

NOT IN PUBLIC INTEREST!

NEW DELHI, April 3.

After question time in the Council of State to-day the President announced that he had received, a few minutes before the House met, a motion for adjournment of the house Mr. K. R. Chaudhury to consider "the coming into operation of the Government of India act of 1935 and its effect on the Government of India." The President said that he could not regard the motion as a matter of urgent public importance, since Government of India act was passed in 1935. Even if a resolution containing this motion had been given notice of earlier he (the President) would have advised the Governor-General not to accept it as it was not in public interest to consider the same.

Pandit Kunzru asked why the president should have advised the Governor-General in the way he had suggested.

The President said that it was his business.

M. C. C. WIN LAST MATCH OF TOUR

AUCKLAND, April 3.

The M. C. C. won the last match of the tour beating the combined Auckland-Wellington team by seven wickets.

Scores: Auckland-Wellington team 183 (Whitelaw not out 99, Verity four for 64) and 123 (Verity five for 42).

M. C. C. 205 (Wyatt 56, Hardstaff 51, Matheson four for 60) and 102 for three.—Reuter.

FRIDAY'S GAME.

AUCKLAND, April 2.

In the second day's play of the match between the M. C. C. and the Combined Auckland-Wellington Team, M. C. C. were all out in the first innings for 205 (Wyatt 56, Hardstaff 51, Matheson four for 60, McCoy three for 51.)

The Combined Team scored 22 for two when stumps were drawn. —Reuter.

IRELAND BEAT WALES

LONDON, April 3.

At Belfast, in Rugby International, Ireland beat Wales by five points to three.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S MOTHER DEAD

LAUSANNE, April 3.

The death has occurred of the Dowager Lady Linlithgow.—Reuter.

EARLIER.

LONDON, April 3.

The Dowager Lady Linlithgow, the mother of the Viceroy, is "gradually sinking" according to a message from Lausanne.—Reuter.

'YOU SHALL REMOVE YOURSELF...'

Bikaner Advocate And 3 Others Externed From State

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Satyanarayan Sarraf, Advocate of Bikaner, who was externed together with 3 other Praja Mandal Workers has arrived in Bombay. Following is the full text of the order which was served on him by Mr. Hamilton Harding Special officer Home Department Bikaner State.

"Whereas in the opinion of the Government of Bikaner there are reasonable grounds for believing that you, Satya Narayan, son of Ghan Siam Das, Sarraf, of Bhadra, are acting in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and in a manner deemed contrary to the public interest; and whereas your presence in the State is undesirable; therefore by virtue of the powers conferred by Section 19, read with section 3 of the Act 1 of 1932, read with Act VI of 1936, Bikaner Public Safety Act, it is hereby ordered that you, Satya Narain shall remove yourself from the Bikaner State Territory before midnight of Friday the 19th March 1937 and that you shall not return without the written permission of the Government of Bikaner.

By order of the
Government of Bikaner,
Sd. Hamilton Harding,
Special Officer,
Home Department.

It may be remembered that Mr. Satya Narain was convicted under 124A 120 of Bikaner Penal Code to 5 years imprisonment and was released in the first week of July last year after having served the sentence for 4½ years.

The Working Committee of the All India States' People's Conference that meets in Bombay on the 6th inst. under the Presidentship of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiya will consider, among other questions the Bikaner situation.

ARRESTS ON APRIL 1

To-day's Protest Meeting At Chowpatty

To-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. on Chowpatty Sands, citizens of Bombay will demonstrate, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, their resentment at the arrest of Congress workers in Delhi, Patna, Bombay, etc., and to congratulate Smt. Satyavati Devi, Jayaprakash Narayan, Yusuf Meherally and others on their arrests.

Among the speakers will be Sjts. M. R. Masani, Iswarbhai Patel, P.R. Lele, R.A. Khedgikar and Asoka Mehta

Elders Pass C. P. Code Amending Bill

NEW DELHI, April 3.

The Council of State passed the Bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Bill amending the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920.

When adjourning the House till Monday, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy apologised to the House for not being able to continue as President till the conclusion of the present session as he was proceeding to the coronation. He announced that his duties would, in his absence, be performed by a panel of chairmen consisting of Sir Phiroze Sethana and Sir David Devadoss.

—A.I

SHIPPING WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Apprentices Demand Penny An Hour Increase

LONDON, April 2.

In addition to the Beardmore strikers, between 800 and a thousand apprentices in other shipbuilding and engineering shops are now striking.

Six Clydeside firms, some engaged in considerable admiralty work, are involved and it is feared that the strike will spread. The apprentices are demanding a penny an hour increase.

Meanwhile, the Beardmore strikers are standing firm. A mass meeting of members of the Glasgow District Amalgamated Engineering Union is being held on Sunday to discuss a letter from the Union Executive relating to the strike. The decision to hold the meeting is regarded as implying that the District Committee of the Union is adhering to its endorsement of the strike.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA ON EVE OF PROSPERITY

"Financial Times" On New Regime

LONDON, April 2.

The steadiness of India stocks affords convincing evidence that the pessimism concerning the prospects of the new regime, fostered by the opponents of Indian Self-Government is not shared by financial interests in the City or by British investors generally, says the "Financial Times" in a leader on provincial autonomy.

"India's' deservedly high credit is pre-eminently the result of sound orthodox financial methods and with powers reserved to the Governor-General and the provincial Governors and there is no reason, short of further unprecedented fall in commodity prices, why India should not continue to meet sterling and other commitments with the same unfailing regularity as in the past.

"All available evidence supports the view that India is on the eve of another era of improved trade and prosperity.—Reuter

LORD TWEEDSMUIR'S VISIT TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, April 2.

A full Senate and crowded galleries applauded Lord Tweedsmuir when he paid an official visit to the Congress this afternoon accompanied by the British Ambassador and the Canadian Minister.

Lord Tweedsmuir later visited the House of Representatives where he was given an equally spontaneous reception.

Earlier, Lord Tweedsmuir visited the Naval Academy at Annapolis and reviewed the cadets.—Reuter.

OTTAWA, April 3.

Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir have returned from Washington.—Reuter.

NEW BIHAR CABINET

Mr. M. Yunus To Be Chief Minister

PATNA, April 3.

It is understood that the portfolios in the New Bihar Cabinet have provisionally been allocated as follows:—

Mr M. Yunus (Chief Minister) Political, and the appointment of Education, Judicial. Jails and Registration.

Kumar Ajit Prasad Singh Deo, Local Self-Government, Excise Medical. Public Health and Public Works.

Nawab Abul Wahab Khan, Finance. Irrigation and Commerce.

Mr. Gursahay Lal, Revenue Development and Legislative.—A.P.

Rebels Bomb Villages

Govt. Make All Round Advance

LONDON, April 2.

Basque version of fighting on Bilbao front is given in an official communique received at Barcelona from Bilbao. It states that Government forces rallied on new lines and repulsed attacks. Insurgent cavalry which filtered round the flank of Gorbea Massif has been cut off by Government troops and is in precarious situation. Italian participation in Bilbao offensive is said to be considerable.

Further details of insurgent air raids show that after bombing Durango insurgent planes raided Elorrio and inflicted many casualties and also bombed Basque villages.

Three big insurgent bombers participated in the raid of Jean dropped 30 bombs of hundred kilos each. Besides 70 dead many persons are said to have been injured.—Reuter

COME TO THE COUNTRY'S CAUSE

Spain's Call To Sons Living Abroad

MADRID, April 3.

The Government has decided to summon to the colours all Spaniards of military age resident abroad.—Reuter.

Distressing Bread Shortage In Spain

LONDON, April 3.

There is no sign of any clandestine passing of volunteers or munitions from France to Spain by the frontier or by sea according to Reuter's touring correspondent. Gendarmes and mobile guards are continually patrolling. The bread shortage in Spain is complicating the control in the French frontier towns of Cerbrere and Perthus, regions where Spaniards are accustomed to buy their requirements. The French authorities feel that the object of the visits may be something more than bread.—Reuter.

Both Sides Claim Small Successes

LONDON, April 3.

The only outstanding development in the Spanish hostilities in which both sides report a series of small success, is the five-mile advance claimed by the Republicans yesterday in the fighting in the Pozoblanco sector in Cordoba province. Republican columns are threatening Cordoba railway of which the insurgents have made much use.—Reuter.

REBEL ADVANCE ON BASQUE FRONT

Claim To Have Scored Biggest Success

HENDAY, April 2.

The Insurgent advance on the Basque Front continues.

They claim to have scored the biggest success hitherto with the complete occupation of the 5,000 foot Maisif Gorbea, one of the natural barriers of which the Basques relied to check General Franco's troops.

The capture was accomplished by the left wing after very heavy air and artillery bombardments while fighting planes machine-gunned the hardpressed defenders from a low altitude.

The Basque bases were also bombed rendering the despatch of reinforcements difficult. The Basque airforce appear to have been outnumbered by an unusually large concentration of nationalist machines.

The biggest fight preceded the capture of the key village, Gerceuta, where the Basque artillery was stationed. It is also claimed that the Basques evacuated all positions between Ochianda and Ubidea, leaving the two towns as dangerous salients.—Reuter's Special.

REBEL WARSHIP BOMBARDED

VALENCIA, April 3.

The Government aircraft bombarded the insurgent warship "Espana" according to a communique.

The vessel fled after being struck by an aerial torpedo.—Reuter.

NEW CABINET IN CATALONIA

BARCELONA, April 3.

New Catalan cabinet has been formed in which Senor Taradellas retains the Premiership and the Ministry of Finance.

Close co-operation will be continued with Valencia Government and all energies will be devoted towards winning the war.

40-Hour Week For Textile Workers

WASHINGTON.

Two hundred delegates and advisers representing 23 nations were present at the International Textile Conference under the auspices of the International Labour Office.

The main questions to be discussed include a reduction of hours of labour to 40 a week or close approximation to 40 and search for means of increasing consumption of textiles throughout the world.

Each nation is represented by a Government delegate and representatives of employers and workers. The nations represented include Britain, America, Canada, France, India, China and Japan.

India is represented by the High Commissioner in London, Mr. M. Birla for employers and Mr. R. R. Bakhale for workers.—Reuter.

ASSURANCES OF IMPARTIALITY

Chhatari's Reasons For Accepting Office

LUCKNOW, April 3.

Interviewed by the "Associated Press", Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, Chief Minister of the United Provinces said:—

"Unforseen and very unusual circumstances have placed me in a most difficult position. The majority party in the Legislature, whose natural right, according to the verdict of the people, was to run the administration of the province, having declined to do so it was fallen to the lot of those who belong to the minority, to try to run the administration. I believe in working the constitution for what it is worth, and in securing the maximum benefit out of it for our people who are looking forward to the betterment of the present condition. The other alternative was, the suspension of the Constitution and complete bureaucratic Government. I know that, situated as we are, we cannot do much. Still, I think something can be done. For this reason, I took this heavy responsibility. I wish, however, to assure the people of these Provinces, that till such time as some solution is found, for the present impasse, my colleagues and I will try to run the administration impartially, without fear or favour, in the interests of all".—A. P.

STEEL CONTROL FOR GERMANY

All For Rearmament.

BERLIN, April 3.

New iron and steel regulations to operate from May 1 is announced by Gen. Goering in connection with the four-year plan.

Regulations rendered necessary by Germany's rearmament programme are intended to eliminate competition between consumers of iron and steel and to bring consumption into line with the country's capacity for production.

The rearmament industry will be given preferential treatment for obtaining supplies while restrictions imposed will practically bring an end to building of private houses with the exception of few dwellings for workers.—Reuter.

NATIONAL COAL STRIKE THREATENED

LONDON, April 3.

A national coal-strike, involving 400 thousand miners, is threatened as a result of the decision of the London Delegate Conference to take a ballot on April 15, in connection with the long-standing dispute in Nottingham Coal-field.

The dispute concerns the men's demand of the right to belong to the national organisation instead of to the local union.

The Conference, turned down the draft terms for formation of one Miners' Union.

The situation is regarded as very serious as prolonged stoppage would gravely impede the rearmament programme.—Reuter.

ADEN GOVERNOR THANKS KING

LONDON, April 2.

The Governor of Aden has sent a message to Major Ormsby-Gore on behalf of the people of Aden requesting him to convey to the King their deep gratitude for his message on the occasion of the inauguration of the colony of Aden. He has added that they have been greatly honoured by the King's interest in their welfare and assure His Majesty of constant loyalty and determination that Aden shall justify the confidence His Majesty has expressed in its future as a colony.—Reuter.

STRIKE THREAT SETTLED

NEW YORK, April 3.

The threatened strike of employees of soft coal industry has been settled.

G. O. C. FOR BURMA

LONDON, April 2.

The Gazette announces that Major General W. L. O. Twiss has been appointed General Officer Commanding, Burma.

Arrested Persons Remanded Till April 14

PATNA, April 3.

Ambikakant Sinha and 12 others in the second batch arrested for taking out a procession in contravention of the police order on April 1, were produced before the Magistrate and remanded in custody till April 14.—A. P.

WHICH

Room in a Flat

—— or ——

Palace by Seashore

?

Whatever your requirements may be, don't overlook to go through the classified section in the "Chronicle".

It Provides Many
Suggestions

Besides being the best medium for your property short advertisements at very
LOW COST

TABULATED ADLETS

Low-Cost Advertisements

INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS under the heading "Automobile", "Bicycles and Motorcycles", "Books and Magazines", "Cameras and Optical Goods," "Dressmaking", "Employment Agencies", "Educational", "Household Furnishings", "Jewellery", "Machinery and Equipment", "Musical Instrument", "Miscellaneous", "Patents", "Radio", "Real Estate", "Situation Vacant", "To Rent", "Travel" "Typewriter", "Wanted Items", etc. are inserted at the rate of ONE ANNA per word and the minimum charge being Re. 1 for 16 words. When special heading is desired Annas four extra will be charged per line

REDUCTION: Until further notice for all bona-fide tabulated adlets advertisers, the following concession is allowed, provided the total number of insertion required in one week is ordered at a time and cash payment is made with the order:

Once in a week ..... Full rate
Thrice and over in a week...25 per cent

HOW TO REMIT MONEY: All postal orders should be made payable to "The Bombay Chronicle" and crossed. The advertiser should send the Receipt Coupon, with the letter containing Tabulated Adlet advertisement All money orders should bear the signature of issuing officer and the stamp of issuing office Crossed cheques are accepted and should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" but insertion of the advertisement will be withheld until cashed Registered post should be used when currency notes and stamps are sent for payment

NAME AND ADDRESS: Every bona-fide advertisement should bear the name and address of the advertiser in spite of not being necessary for publication.

HOW TO SEND REPLIES: Replies to advertisements should be addressed carefully as follows: "Advt Box No .. "The Bombay Chronicle", Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. To prevent mistakes and to avoid misdelivery the Box No. ..... should be written very distinctly and as the specimen shown above

BOX NO. When Box No. is given to the advertisements of private nature the five words "Box No... ..... "Bombay Chronicle" will be charged for

REDIRECTING REPLIES: For redirecting replies to our Mofussil advertisers no extra charge is made.

LOCAL ADVERTISERS: Can collect replies addressed to their Box No. ..... by producing Cash Receipt at the "Bombay Chronicle" office during working hours, between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m

RESERVED RIGHTS: The management reserves the right to revise any advertisement or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

UNCLAIMED REPLIES: After 30 days all unclaimed replies will be destroyed

LOSS IN TRANSIT: "The Chronicle" does not assume any responsibility for replies lost or mislaid in transit

REPETITION IN "SENTINEL": Tabulated Adlets appearing in "The Chronicle" will be charged at half the price if inserted in the "Sentinel" same day.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Medical Graduate as temporary House Surgeon. Apply with terms. Hon. Secretary, Congress Free Hospital, Khetwadi, Bombay 4. (7997).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Professor for Gujarati Graduates of the Thackarshi University, of the Bombay University and of the Gujarat Vidyapith, with special study of Gujarati should only apply. Salary Rs. 100 +25 per month Applications should reach the Principal, S. N. D. Thackarshi College, Bombay, 3-4, Carnegy Road, Fort, Bombay on or before the 15th April. 5164.

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

To Be Let for Hindus—Airy, well-ventilated, healthy, westerly, convenient flat of 5 rooms and gallery at 'Dharam Kuti' (Tukaram Building), Chickelvadi, Tardeo Rd. Apply Block 7, 'Dharam Nivas' on the premises. (8013).

44. MEDICAL.

1. "Nirdhast" prevents pregnancy at will, harmless and effective. Consultation free. 2. For Obesity (Fat persons) visit for free advice. 3. Magic Tooth-Drops, cure Tooth-ache at once. No. 1 Tooth Powder white strengthens loose teeth effective. Give a trial. Obtainable everywhere or at Bombay General Agency, Byculla Bridge. (7929)

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus Free. 8001.

74, AGENCIES WANTED.

Required Chief Agencies for East Africa of first class Indian Life Office and also of best Indian Insurance Co., doing Fire and Marine business, by an experienced influential and well-organised Indian concern of Mombasa. Best Bank references. Write with particulars —M. M. Doshi, Raya Gate, Rajkot, (Kathiawar). (8002).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Personal Interview:—World renowned Prof. P. Sharma (Predict Astrologer) will be available for personal interviews up to 10th of April from 7-30 to 12-30 and in the evening after 7-0 at Vasant Nivas, Round Building, Ranade Road, Dadar (B.B. & C.I. Ry) Tel. No. 60191. 8022.

MOTOR CARS

Indispensable Boon to Motorists. Use immediately 100% burstproof, 100% punctureproof, everlasting tyre protector. Gives 100% long-life to tyres. Trial will convince. Transvaal Terrace, next Baliwala Theatre, Corner Grant Road, Bombay. 8026.

A NOVEL DISCOVERY

A most important hint for married people. The device is easy and cheapest involving no recurring expenses. For further details apply to M. RAZDAN, Delhi, with a self-addressed stamped cover.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianellis Restaurant of complete Household furniture, Sympathetic Piano, Chesterfield sets, Zunda Cabinet, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Godrej and Milner safes, Bicycle, etc.

Great chances in buying Bhavnagar Farming House Bonds of Rs. 10 each for sound and profitable investment carrying current income of interests. Only reserve numbers to be sold. Remit at once:—
BHAVNAGAR FARMING HOUSE
Vartej (Kathiawar)".

Why waste your money on useless tonics when Pharmaceutically Approved Medicines are at your disposal?

IRON-ARSENOL

(Rs. 2-15 post-paid)

is a tonic of the first order known to create BLOOD and ENERGY. One full course will send surging new blood to every vital organ of your body.

Recommended with confidence by the medical Profession throughout the world. Order it right now from:—

VERONA TRADING CO.,
199-Hornby Road, P.O. Box 400, Fort, Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR

2nd GRAND WEEK!

THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

If One Has Not Seen

TUKARAM

(which cannot be the case) he has missed the best of the Indian Talkie Supers—

TUKARAM

PRABHAT'S Greatest Devotional directed by the Master Craftsmen:
V. DAMLE & S. FATEHLAL
and starring:—
V. PAGNIS, GOURI & Others.
NOW in ITS
17TH GLORIOUS WEEK—AT

CENTRAL

TALKIES :—: GIRGAUM NAKA.
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.
Special Matinee for Ladies and Children on every TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 2-30 p.m.

HARTAL NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Messages received all over the country go to show how every city and town observed complete hartal on April 1, to demonstrate the nation's determination to end the slave constitution imposed on India by British Imperialism.

A feature of the hartal was the participation by the Mussalmans in large numbers at most of the places—including Lucknow, Delhi and Lahore. At Delhi Sadar Bazar, an important business centre, where a predominant majority of shops are owned by Muslims. was closed.

Meetings were held everywuere and resolutions condemning the new Constitution were passed. Processions—at many places with black flags—were taken out at most of the places. At Patna a ban was placed on processions and resulted in several arrests for alleged defiance.

At many places the annual customary "Rangpanchami" celebrations were suspended and hartal observed instead.

At Delhi there were several arrests and Congress processionists are alleged to have been assaulted.

SCHOOLS AND OFFICES CLOSED

At several places the Municipal offices and schools were closed while attendance at educational institutions was everywhere very low.

According to reports received by the "Chronicle" hartal was observed by Poona, Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Nagpur, Broach, Kolhapur, Patna, Allahabad, Indore, Burhanpur, Lucknow, Karachi, Broach, Peshawar, Madras, Calcutta, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Pandharpur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Meerut, Kolhapur.

INDIRA RETURNS TO INDIA

KARACHI, April 3.

Attired in a buff khadi frock, Miss Indira Nehru arrived here at 4-10 p.m. and was received by a large number of Congressmen and others including Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram. The first question she asked pressmen was what about the 1st of April and how many were arrested. She asked for to-day's newspaper as she had not seen any for a whole week. Miss Nehru is shortly going to Oxford University for which she has taken the entrance examination. She is returning to England at the end of October. Miss Nehru continued her journey to Allahabad after three-quarters of an hour in the course of which she conversed with lady friends who had gathered to meet her.—A. P.

COMPLETE HARTAL AT DADAR.

There was complete Hartal in "G" Ward. All the Shops including the Hotels, and Restaurants were closed. Almost all the Institutions were also closed. The Muslims and the Iranis also Co-operated in the observance of complete Hartal. The Markets were closed.

DHOBIES AND BHAYYAS JOIN HARTAL.

Dhobies in Bombay observed "hartal" on April 1 and a mass meeting was held at Mahalaxmi at 6 p.m. Several "Bhayyas" attended the meeting. Mr. Jhabwalla presided.

NEW DELHI, April 2.—Export of monkeys by sea or land from British India has been prohibited for a period of 8 months from March 1 till the end of October next.—United Press.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 8, 1993
Muslim: Mohurrum 21, 1305
Parsi Avan 1, 1306
Hightide: 4-20; 18-02
Lowtide: 10-42
Sunrise: 6h. 31m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.

BHAGINI SAMAJ

The Annual Gathering of the Bhagini Samaj Seva Mandir will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Kofuku Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10 and 10-30 a.m. respectively on Tuesday the 6th instant.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

A public lecture in Hindi on the "Philosophy of the Stupa" will be delivered by Pandit Motilalji Sharma of Jayapur, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station. to-day at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.)

YOGA INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the Yoga Institute, Shri Yogendra, the Founder will deliver a free public lecture on "What Is Yoga?" at the hall of the Institute, opp. Tilak Statue, Chowpaty to-day between 6 to 7 p.m. as usual (S.T.).

QURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the "Quranic Society" a public lecture will be delivered on "Quran and its teachings" to-day in the premises of Anjum-e-Islam High School between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SHRI KALKADEVI GUMSTA MANDAL

Under the auspices of Shri Kalkadevi Gumasta Mandal a Priti Sammelan will be held at Panjabi Dharmasala, Walkeshwar, to-day when all the members of the Kalkadevi Gumasta Mandal. are invited to attend.

KURLA LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the landlords of Kurla will be held at 4 p.m. to-day in the office of Mr. A. V. Dighe, Pleader, Station Road Kurla, to consider the proposal of forming Kurla Landlords' Association.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Successive Lives On Earth" will be the subject of free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opposite Flora Fountain, to-day at 6-15 p.m.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

A public concert will be held to-day at 9 P. M. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum.

CAPITOL

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

To-morrow at 6-30 p.m. only

A DAZZLING STAGE SHOW!

DIMITRI'S RUSSIAN BALLET

8 Beautiful Girls!
12 Talented Artistes!

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

POPULAR PRICES

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Dimitri's Russian Ballet to-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Monday 6-30 p.m. only.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Men are Not Gods" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Camille" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Undersea-Kingdom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Atma Tarang" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Prem Kahani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Plainsman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Stowaway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Sonhera Sansar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Forward March" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
WEST-END—"Lure of Gold" Time as usual.

PUNJAB JAIN BHARATARI SABHA

An ordinary general meeting of the Sabha will be held to-day at 1 P. M. at the office of Seth Ratan Chand Mukandlal, Patwachawl, Javeri Bazar, Bombay.

ADDRESS TO MR. TELANG

Under the auspices of the North Kanara Goud Saraswat Brahman Sangh, an address will be presented to the well-known scholar and famous "Been" player Mr. Mangeshrao Ramkrishna Telang, on behalf of the North Kanara community in Bombay and its Suburbs, at the People's Jinnah Hall to-day, at 4 p.m.(S.T.)

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, at Saraswati Mandir, Kennedy Bridge, today at 4-30 P.M. a public lecture by the well-known Sjt. Babasaheb Phansalkar, will be delivered on "Principle events of the coming year

RAMANUJAM CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The Final of the "Ramanujam Challenge Shield" (Ball) Badminton Tournament between The Excelsior Badminton Club and Malabar Star Badminton Club will be played to-day (Sunday) at 7 A.M. (S.T.) at the Club ground Opp. to the Hindu Gymkhana (Bombay North), Matunga, G.I.P.

Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside. and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will distribute the Trophies to the Winners and Runners-up.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY

In connection with the 70th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Mr V. A. Garud will conduct the opening Divine Service to-day at 3-30 p.m. there will be Sunday School Children's Gathering under the presidentship of Miss. R. Reuben B.A.T.D. and at 5-30 p.m. Mr. D. G. Vaidyya will conduct the Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum All are requested to attend

PROTEST AGAINST OX-ROASTING

In pursuance to the requisition signed by the influential and respectable citizens of Bombay. The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta has convened a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay for the purpose of sending a Memorial to the Prime Minister, of England, requesting him to secure the stoppage of barbarous custom of "Ox-Roasting" on the occasion of the forthcoming Coronation Ceremony of Their Majesties the King Emperor and Empress.

The Meeting will be held at 4 p.m (S.T.) to-day at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bori-Bunder.

HOW NON-CONGRESSMEN SCRAMBLED FOR MINISTERSHIP

Mr. K. M. Munshi's Statement

Mr. K. M. Munshi writes:—

Some remarks which I made at the Matunga speech have not been quite accurately reported in to-day's "Chronicle." I shall thank you to correct the report by publishing this letter. What I stated was this:—

"While Congressmen were thinking of ways and means of securing Swaraj, non-Congressmen were thinking in terms of loaves and fishes of office. There would have been a scramble for ministerships if the Congress had not insisted upon strict discipline and upon accepting office subject only to certain conditions. Even a humble Congressman like myself was approached by several non-Congressmen to find out whether it was possible for them to get ministerships under the Congress regime and as to who was the final selecting authority. And when Congress, on a vital principle, stood out it was regrettable that there should be found men in this country ready to accept offices and help the foreigner to rule the country and retard the country's progress to Swaraj."

NEPAL DELEGATION TO CORONATION

Will Arrive In Bombay To-morrow

A mission from His Majesty, the King of Nepal will be arriving in Bombay on Monday 15th inst. by Calcutta Mail en route to England. Commanding General Sir Kaiser Shamsere J. B. Rana, K.B.E. is at the head of the Mission. The party is going to England for the presentation of the Most Glorious Order of Rajanya to His Majesty King George VI. They will sail by S. S. Strathnaver on the 10th instant.

THE MISSING CLAIMANTS

The Chairman of the Red Cross Pageant Committee writes:—

The holders of programmes bearing the following numbers which have won prizes have not yet come forward to claim the amounts due to them:—

Number of Programme	Amount. Rs.
27956	1000
26214	1000
45096	100
10382	100
666	100
59670	100
1057	100
17300	100
38473	100
46173	100
4370	100
5143	100
33600	50
28300	50
51692	50
9367	50
29217	50
23614	50
53868	50
35605	50

It may be noted that they should all be claimed within fifteen days from the date of the announcement of the numbers

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "In the interest of the Indian struggle for freedom Mr. .....and all other Fascist elements should be expelled from the Congress Party" will be the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House New Nagpada Road, Byculla, on Sunday the 4th instant at 10-30 A.M. Mr. K. T. Chandy, M.A., LL.B. will move the proposition while Mr. S. S. Kavalekar, M.A LL.B., will lead the opposition All are invited.

MAILS FOR U. S. A

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "Presy Munroe" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-0 a.m. on Monday the 5th instant.

LONDON ART EXHIBITION

Contribution From Distinguished Bombay Artists

The Royal British Colonial Society of Artists, which is under the presidency of Lord Howard de Walden, will hold an Exhibition of contemporary art including painting, sculpture, etching, engraving, decoration, and architecture collected from all parts of the British Empire. The Exhibition will be held in London during the Coronation celebrations in May, 1937.

The object of the exhibition is to encourage and promote the advancement of painting, sculpture and the allied arts throughout the British Empire and to bring the work of distinguished artists overseas to the notice of patrons of art. The Coronation ceremonies will attract visitors from all over the world and the exhibition will, therefore, be a very suitable means of making Indian art more widely known.

The Indian contribution to this Exhibition will be composed of specially selected works of artists in British India, who born or domiciled in this country. In order to make the Indian contribution as representative as possible of the best contemporary art in India, only artists of established reputation are invited.

In response to the invitations extended to artists in India, many from the Bombay Presidency had sent in their paintings to Delhi for the final selection to be made by the Committee appointed specially for the purpose, by the Government of India. It is noteworthy that only four works of only four artists from this Presidency, namely, Mr. J. M. Ahivasi, Mr. Y. K. Shukla, Mr. Chimulkar and Mr. G. Devskar, who had submitted their works in London, have been selected. Mr. Ahivasi's "portrait" in Indian style and Mr. Shukla's "Dan-Tilla," the picture that won Poona Fine Art Society's gold medal this year, have been selected for the purpose of being shown at the forthcoming Empire Art Exhibition.

KHADI BHANDAR

The A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, 396 Kalbadevi Rd. and The Khadi Printing and Dying Works khadi Shop, Vithalbhai Patel Rd, will remain open on Monday the 5th and also on Monday the 12th inst., on account of the 'National Week' reduced rate Sales.

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

2ND HAPPY WEEK!

Shirley talking and singing Chinese!

SHIRLEY TEMPLE

in her latest screen succes

STOWAWAY

(A 20th Century-Fox Picture) WITH

Robert YOUNG — Alice FAYE

EUGENE PALETTE—HELEN WESTLEY—ARTHUR TREACHER

Also

GRAND NATIONAL 1937

The complete race from start to finish in the British Movietone News.

Task For Congress Legislators

LOST PROVINCES MUST BE RECOVERED

Must Educate Electorate And Prepare For Next Elections

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

If there was any doubt as to what the people of India thought about the Government of India Act, 1935, it should have been cleared by the country-wide demonstration held on Thursday, which was observed as the "Anti-Constitution Day" throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Doubts And Speculations

Political parties, Government, the people, statesmen in England are all anxiously looking to the Congress to know what will be its next move. All sorts of speculations are rife. Will British Government make a statement and arrive at some understanding with the Congress? Will there be an interview between Gandhiji and Lord Linlithgow? Will Gandhiji start Civil Disobedience movement immediately? Will the Congress ranks be divided on the question of offices?

Whitehall Out For It

Excepting that there has been a first class constitutional crisis on the very eve of the inauguration of the so-called reforms, there is absolutely no basis for anyone of the above contingencies happening just at present. The very fact that the Governors resorted to undemocratic methods and have brought into existence hotch-potch ministries shows that Whitehall is determined to continue its unconstitutional policy. A close study of the whole chapter from the day the Viceroy delivered his speech on the eve of the Working Committee meeting to the day that the Governors refused to give assurances to Congress leaders would reveal the fact that there has been some bungling somewhere. One is inclined to believe that the bungling was due to the lack of political foresight on the part of the Civil Service officials, round about the Viceregal Lodge. Whitehall, it appears, was not kept in touch with the affairs in India.

GOVT.'S PLIGHT.

Government have got into an uncomfortable corner and in their heart of hearts the Governors know that they had gone against the spirit of the Constitution and the Instrument of Instructions in setting up ministers which were thoroughly unrepresentative. There is no doubt that they will try their best to make the best of a bad job entrusted to them.

CONGRESS' POSITION.

As regards the Congress, the position is very clear. As Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel declared the other day "we go our way and they go their way." Congress, even before it decided to contest the elections objected to the imposition of the slave Constitution. It has entered the legislatures to end that Act. Before actually ending the Act—which process would necessarily take some time—Congress wanted to do some good to the people, if that were possible. That has been prevented by the Governors. That by no means changes the Congress objective of ending the Act. The process of ending started even before the Act was actually inaugurated.

PEOPLE'S WILL FLOUTED.

Now that Governors of six out of the eleven Provinces, where Congress has secured majorities, have flouted the will of the people by forming puppet ministries, the Congress has decided to concentrate on exposing the hollowness of the so-called transference of Power to the representatives of the people.

Enquiries go to show that Congress Legislators will immediately take up the task of educating their constituencies and showing up the Ministries. Between now and October, when the Legislatures will meet Congress legislators will concentrate on their constituencies and explain to their electors the significance of the move taken by the Governors and prepare them for the next elections, which do not seem to be far off. In constituencies where Congressmen have not been returned, the Congress workers of the locality will intensify their propaganda and explain to the people the unconstitutional way in which things were being managed under so-called Provincial Autonomy.

The Governors may be asked to summon the legislatures at an early date and take the verdict of the elected representatives of the people on the hotch-potch ministries. Although such an agitation is not expected to have any effect on the Governors, it is argued that it further educates the masses and makes them more politically minded.

It is argued that Congress would have gained its objective either way; namely, if the Governors order fresh elections, Congressmen would come back with added strength and create deadlocks but on the contrary if the Governors shirk a straight appeal to the electorate and prefer to carry on the administration themselves by suspending the Constitution, the Constitution would then have foundered on the rock of Congress position and the legislative part of it would have been suspended.

THOROUGHLY EXPOSED.

It would appear that the Governors in the six Congress majority Provinces have promised to allow a free hand to the Ministers. During the six months, the period allowed to them before they face the legislatures, they will so carry on the administration that the bitterness and opposition may water down. They will try to give some relief here and there to the people and when the legislatures pass a vote of No-Confidence in them, they will go to the electorate with the backing of the Government and say that they tried to do some good to them but Congressmen did not allow them to go ahead.

These tactics have already been foreseen by the Congress leaders who are determined not to leave a single stone unturned so that the whole "show" is thoroughly exposed and the electorate and the people all over the world can see the Constitution in all its ugliness.

Both for those who have got into the Legislatures and for those that are outside it, the Congress Working Committee has laid down a programme of action which has to be worked. The expectation that Congress would form ministries might possibly have made some workers wait and watch. Now there is no need for either. They are to go ahead and the Congress Working Committee which will be meeting before the middle of the month will review the whole situation and give fresh directions.

"... the picture is really splendid entertainment ... delightful music ... marvellous piece of screencraft."
—*Times of India.*

BOMBAY TALKIES' NEWEST HIT

Prem Kahani

Starring:

ASHOK KUMAR

with

MAYA DEVI, VIMALA DEVI and MADHURIKA DEVI

(Also Mumtaz Ali, Sunita Devi, Chandraprabha, Kamta Prashad, M. Nazir, Pithawala, Manohar and others.)

A Great Story by the Author of "ACHHUT KANNYA"

Six song hits and duets better even than those of "Achhut Kannya" and "Izzat"

Two spectacular and delightful dances

AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

Running from Yesterday

FOR THE FIRST TIME:

ON SILVER SCREEN!!

SEE THE WAR OF THE MECHANICAL MEN!....

SEE THE ATOM-GUNS BLAST MEN TO BITS!....

SEE THE WORLD'S STRONGEST MAN

RAY "CRASH" CORRIGAN

At his best in

Daredevil Stunts—displayed for the FIRST TIME in this great serial

Undersea Kingdom

Republic Pictures' Sensation 25 Parts Serial in 2 weeks

FIRST INSTALMENT—13 PARTS

RUNNING THIS WEEK

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45. Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45

THE GLOBE

TALKIES—Sandhurst Road.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

COUNTED CHICKENS BEFORE THEY WERE WATCHED

(By J. C. MAITRA).

When I wrote my last article on "Task for Congress Ministers," I did not expect the deadlock to come so soon. It is now a matter of knowledge that the Congress representatives in seven out of eleven Legislative Assemblies have declined to shoulder ministerial responsibilities. Now the Government of the country will go on its usual irresponsible manner—and neglectful of the terrible condition of the masses. If we had a national Government with the fullest control over our finances, it would have been possible to make our people healthy and strong within a reasonable limit of time. We have to wait for our national regeneration until Swaraj is gained by the people of India. Till then we have to rely on private efforts to attain our objective

"INDIAN CRICKET'S" PLEA

I am sure it will interest my readers to hear what the Editor of "Indian Cricket" the official organ of the Cricket Club of India, Ltd., has to say on the subject of Physical Education and development of sport in India. He writes in the March issue of the journal as follows:—

"An extensive survey of sporting activities in India has provided many vital problems, the majority of which are not likely to receive in the near future the earnest consideration and adequate support of individuals and institutions engaged in promoting sport. Contrary to the practice in most countries in the world, the development of sport has hitherto been the spare time job of a few enthusiastic sportsmen whose honorary work involves much labour and not a little time. Their administrative functions have generally excluded, without intention. the major factors of developing sport, such as providing and maintaining adequate play grounds. employing competent coaches, building athletic tracks, swimming pools, etc. The co-operation of local Governments. Municipalities and District Boards has never been sought in any organised manner and naturally the progress of sport has depended largely on individual resources.

SOME GLOWING EXAMPLES.

After instancing the case of the British Government who have set a three-year programme before them costing £2,000,000 in capital and a recurring expenditure of £150,000 per annum—on which I have dwelt in detail in a previous article—he proceeds, "France has set up an Under-Secretaryship of Sport and Leisure and for 1937 the sum allotted is about £300,000. The state itself will carry on active propaganda by means of tracts, films, wireless and posters in favour of sport and open air life. In Italy great importance has been attached to physical training which is not merely a pastime and is regarded as a school for discipline and self-control. Sport and physical training are pursued in Germany with great earnestness and every university has its institute of physical education. Practically in all the European countries, the state helps directly in the development of sport and physical culture. In the United States of America, as much as Rs. 11,51,27,732 were spent in one year by the National Recreation Association who have wonderful record of achievements".

INDIA'S CONDITION.

"It is impossible to conceive a similar position in India where physical education is not compulsory, nor is any provision made by Government to finance or promote sport in any form and any national campaign, therefore, must necessarily lack state aid at the outset. In a country of 350 million people, it is not impossible to create a community of hundred per cent. sportsmen who will establish and maintain a national organisation for promoting sport and persistently seek the aid of Government until such help is given in some tangible form.

A CENTRAL BODY.

"The proposal for establishing such an organisation is already taking shape and its many intricate details are being worked out in consultation with the leading sportsmen of the country. Briefly, the organisation will attempt to work in association with existing bodies of an All-India character controlling cricket, hockey, tennis, football and athletics and with the universities. The principal object of the organisation is to seek sufficient data for a constructive programme and not to request any financial assistance from these institutions. The promoters are seeking to create an atmosphere perpetual interest, for in such atmosphere alone can their endeavours bear fruit." Thus concludes the Editor of "Indian Cricket his perforation on physical education of the people of India.

MUST BE NATIONAL.

I make no apology for quoting the article almost in full, because I want to show that even the staunchest friends and supporters of the British Government in this country feel that little or nothing is being done by their agents to improve the physical condition of the people. The British bureaucracy in India stands condemned by friends and opponents alike. I am very glad indeed that "Indian Cricket" support the idea of a national organisation for sport and physical education in India. W. D. Begg, the well-known author of "Cricket and Cricketers of India," wrote in the "Chronicle" recently in the same strain. A national organisation for sport is an urgent necessity. But it must be on purely national lines—national in composition, national in aim and national in outlook

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA.

Look at the Cricket Club of India which is quietly shaping itself into a happy haunt of the rich and foreign birds of passage, instead of it being a national club in the fullest sense of the team. It is slowly growing into another Willingdon Sports Club. Its Central Committee recently decided to raise the membership fees as follows:—

(1) Life Membership Rs. 500.

(2) Ordinary Membership Rs. 100 (Entrance) Rs. 15 (annual).

In addition to the above charges members will of course have to pay game fees which a Sub-Committee has been asked to fix. I have no doubt that these charges will also be pretty high—commensurate with the dignity and prestige of the Club.

ANOTHER WHITE ELEPHANT?

Now I ask in all sincerity how many Indian players are in a position to pay these heavy charges, first of all to become a member and then to pay the monthly subscriptions. It may be argued that first rate clubs can not be run on nominal subscriptions. My answer to it is that we should not make the club so expensive in its running. We should spend all the money we can get on the development of games, by providing all kinds of facilities for practice and training. But I do not see the necessity for providing all kinds of luxuries which, in stead of helping, retard the growth of players. I do hope the Central Committee will reconsider the matter and fix the entrance fee for ordinary members and the monthly subscriptions in reasonable proportions so that they might be within the easy reach of all sportsmen.

SUPER-MAGNET PRODUCED

Highest Permanent Field Is Greater Than Earth's

A compact magnet capable of producing the highest permanent magnetic field yet attained has been developed by a 34-year old scientist at Massachusetts Technology Institute, it has been announced.

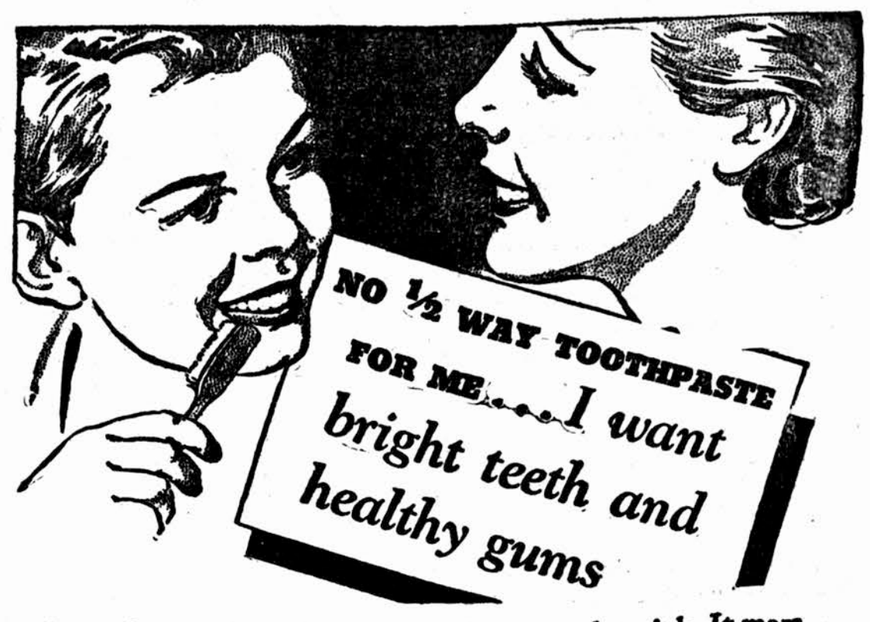
Opening the way to a new and significant field of exploration of matter, the magnet was designed by Dr. Francis Bitter, son of the late Karl Bitter, internationally known sculptor.

In its first test, the magnet produced a magnetic field 150,000 times stronger than the earth's field.

Because a magnetic field distorts or changes matter and its properties, it will be possible with stronger magnets to produce greater changes and at the same time vary conditions of experiments and accurately observe changes that take place.

The copper coil of the magnet, which is six inches in diameter, is enclosed in a bronze shell about two feet long and 12 inches in diameter. The entire unit weighs 2,100 pounds.

Enormous heat generated by more than 8,000 amperes is dissipated by a water cooling system, else the magnet would melt in a second



An ordinary dentifrice won't do a complete job. It may clean teeth efficiently, but that's only *half* the job. FORHAN'S gives complete protection, because it alone contains Dr. Forhan's famous Astringent, used by dentists everywhere in the treatment of Pyorrhea and other gum diseases.

Pyorrhea infects 4 out of 5 people over 40. It makes gums soft, spongy, endangers teeth. Forhan's with its two-way protection against tooth decay and gum infection, gives you the beauty of a flashing smile, the firmness of sound gums, the assurance of a healthy mouth. Use Forhan's regularly. Buy a tube today!

Write for Free Sample to
Muller, Maclean & Co., Inc
8T, Churchgate Street, Bombay

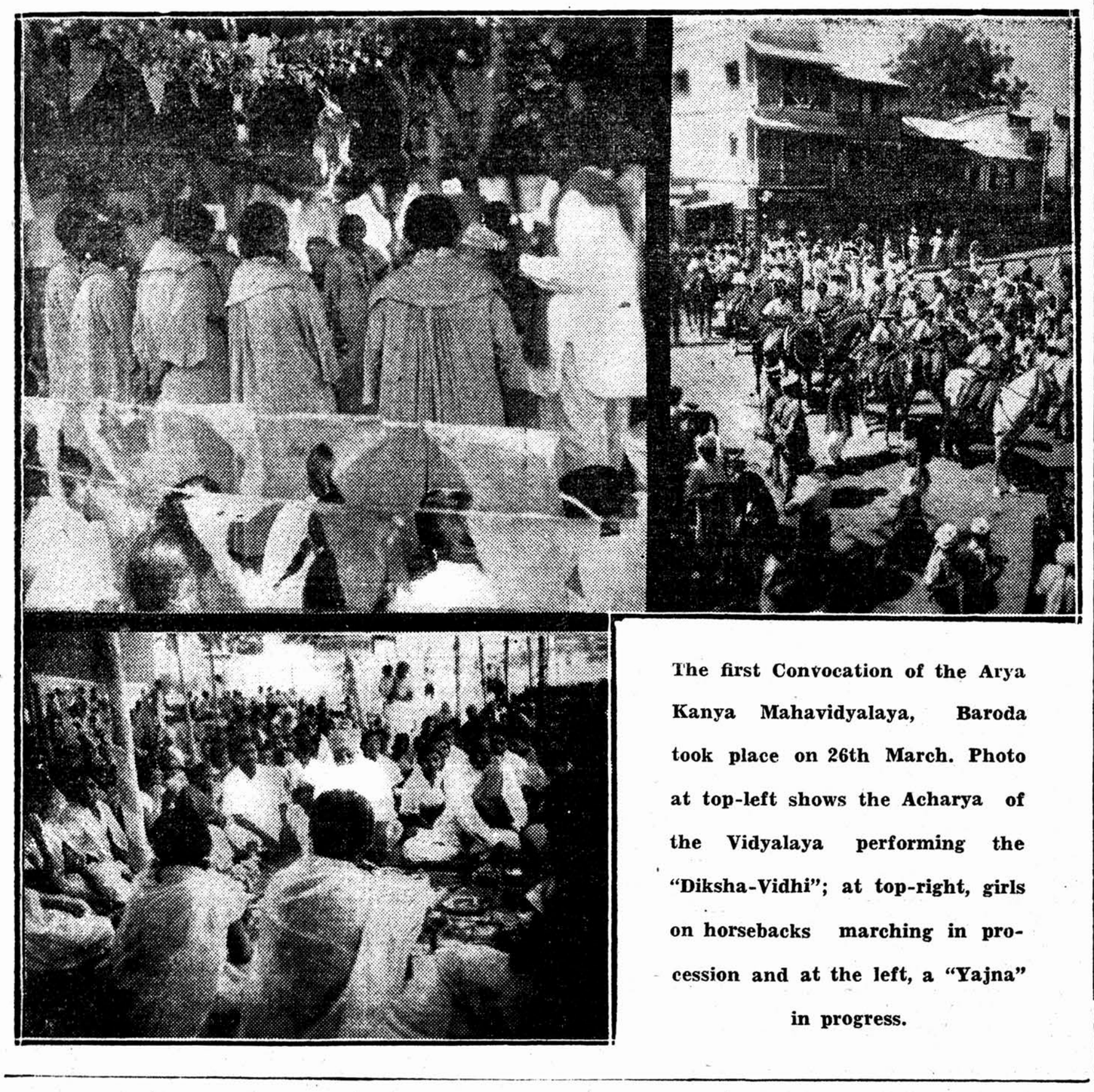
Forhan's

DOES BOTH JOBS

Cleans Teeth · Saves Gums

The Original Toothpaste for both
TEETH AND GUMS
Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

CONVOCATION OF BARODA WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY



The first Convocation of the Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Baroda took place on 26th March. Photo at top-left shows the Acharya of the Vidyalaya performing the "Diksha-Vidhi"; at top-right, girls on horsebacks marching in procession and at the left, a "Yajna" in progress.

DUTY ON FILMS REDUCED

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The duty on cinematograph films not exposed has been reduced from 25 to 20 per cent. 'ad valorem' standard rate and from 15 to 10 per cent. 'ad valorem' preferential rate.—United Press.

Mahasabha Leaders Wait On Foreign Secretary

NEW DELHI, April 3.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha will be held here to-morrow to consider 'inter alia' the present political situation

One of the questions to be discussed at the meeting is to give a common denomination to the Hindu Sabha Parties in the various provincial legislatures which at present have different nomenclatures.

A deputation of the Hindu Mahasabha is waiting upon the Foreign Secretary to-day in connection with the Frontier situation.

The Mahasabha leaders who have already arrived here include Dr. B S Moonje and Mr. Ganesh Damodar Sawarkar, who is interned at Nasik, but with a special permission of the district magistrate, Nasik, has come here, Mr. Padamraj Jain and Lala Dasrambagai of the Frontier.

AMAZING PREDICTIONS.
In Your Horoscope.
Your real life told free.

Would you like to possess free of charge a scientifically prepared Astrological Reading of your life on business, luck, past experiences, love, finance, marriage, profession, lucky and unlucky periods etc., by PUNDIT KUMAR, India's Famous Astrologer. State birth date. To help cover postage and clerical charges send if you wish 4 annas stamps to PUNDIT KUMAR, Dept. 10-A. Hampankatta, Mangalore, S. India.

DISPUTE OVER COURT'S JURISDICTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI April 2.

Disputing the jurisdiction of the court Defence Counsel argued the notification extending the application of Criminal Law Amendment act 1932 was issued to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi in December 1932.

When this act lapsed after three years, another act was passed extending its operation but no fresh notification was issued by the Chief Commissioner making the new act applicable to Delhi. Therefore it was argued the Act will not be applicable to Delhi.

Court reserved judgment as the contention is applicable to all cases.

Two Killed In Communal Riot

KARACHI, April 2.

Disquieting news of a fresh communal flare up at Mirapur in Jacobabad district has been received here

According to "Sansar Samachar" it is stated that an attack was made last night on three leading Hindus in that village including a head panchayat, by some unknown Muslims. Two Hindus died on the spot while Mr. Mukhi Galomal who is seriously injured has been admitted to the hospital.

The assailants are still at large, the police are investigating.—United Press.

RAJA RAMPALSINGH DEAD.

LUCKNOW, April 3.

Raja Sir Rampalsingh died this morning of pluricy after a protracted illness of two and a half years.

The Raja was a prominent politician, educationist and business man. He began his career as the first non-official Chairman of the District Board of Rae Bareli. was a member of the U. P. Governor's Council from 1909 to 1916, a member of the Viceroy's Council from 1916 to 1920 and a member of the Council of State from 1920 to 1935 when he resigned due to illness.

He was also a member of the Royal Agricultural Commission and twice presided over the Hindu Mahasabha, and had the rare distinction of being four times the President of the British Indian Association.

The Raja leaves behind his adopted son Raja Krishnapalsing and brother Rai Bahadur Thakur Hanumansingh.—A. P.

To-day at 12 a. m. over
THE
RADIO
Hear the Marvellous Song hits from
MANMOHAN PICTURES' Musical Super
FORWARD MARCH
Starring
SHYAMSUNDER
SARLA—(Radio Fame)
RADHARANI
SNEHLATA, DAR,
FAKIR MOHD.
2nd Glorious Week
AT THE
WELLINGTON
Talkies, Dhobi Talao
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45
Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 2-30

Under the patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA
NATAK MANDALI
Grand Opening Performance
Of The Bombay Season
at
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE
To-day (Sunday, the 4th April, 1937) at 3-30 p.m.
With
EKACH PYALA
Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. and the whole day on days of performance.

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARED
2 SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK
You will also endorse this statement—
As
"MASTERPIECE OF DIRECTION AND PHOTOGRAPHY!"
NITIN BOSE—IS GREAT IN HIS TECHNIQUE!
THE
NEW THEATRES, LTD.
Calcutta
Presents—
A Marvel of Film Art
Opening
NEW ERA
In Indian Motion Pictures
Most Human Drama of a woman who sacrificed herself for love and greater love
Photographed and Directed by:
N. BOSE
Music by
R. C. BURAL
President
Starring:—
One And Only
SAIGAL
with
KAMLESH KUMARI,
LEELA DESAI,
NAVAB, JAGDEESH, B.A
DEVBALA, BIKRAM,
KAPUR.
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30.
THE **KRISHNA** TALKIES, Dubash Theatre.

Bombay's New Certified Teachers

75 P. C. Successful In B. T. Exam.

Out of the 241 candidates who appeared for the B. T. Examination held in March, 181 were declared successful this afternoon.

The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

Bombay Centre.

Parts I and II.

M. V. Damle, D. M. Dave, S. S. Hukeri, M. J. Joshipura, D. L. Upadhyaya, R. B. Kench, M. P. Vaidya, Vatsala Ganesh Bhate, G. K. Mehta, Lila Kashinath Mitra, M. C. Pradhan, M. G. Pradhan, Kusum Shahane, C. G. Shende, Sharadini Bhalachandra Vedak, M. P. Mushrif, J. D. Banaji, G. Coelho, Dhun Anklesaria, K. Andar, S. R. Ashtekar, P. B. Bamboat, S. R. Bhandari, G. Da Cunha, Savitri Prasanlal Daru, M. P. Desai, N. K. Desai, R. M. Desai, H. J. Doshi, L. B. Harolikar, V. H. Kadival, B. V. Kakade, G. D. Kiwalkar, G. G. Kulkarni, Ruby B. Lobo, A. H. Mulla, Esther L. Padalay, Sumati Harishankar Paigaonkar, V. K. Palande, P. B. Panse, Daya Paranjpe, K. P. Patel, S. S. Patke, M. R. Rangnekar, H. Z. Shimpi, Esther Gershone Solomon, B. V. Tulpule, S. B. Warke, M. A. M. Khan, Ida Noronha, A. S. Patel, D. R. Patel, S. Sundardas, K. G. Akshikar, B. V. Athavale, Manik Gole, D. V. Sathe, K. K. Bhambhani, B. M. Chhugani, G. D. Chitrao, M. B. Dave, N. N. Desai, S. H. Gogate, T. B. Kapur, G. A. Kewalramani, K. T. Khemani, C. N. Motwani, S. A. Narsapur, B. Raghurama, V. S. Rajadhyax, R. K. Sathe, A. C. Shah, D. N. Thaker, S. D. Waknis, V. R. Kulkarni, H. G Patil, S. B. Surti, M. S. Wagle, R. N. Baria, A. A. Kureshi, V. S. Salvi, B. M. Sidhaye, B. M. Topodhan, R. B. Kulkarni, G. G. Page, V. G. Chitale, C. V. Rushi, V. G. Ingle, M. S. Minajgi, S. V. Patil, S. P. Bhat, S. S. Atre, V. G. Godbole, K. N. Mahadik, V. P. Bhagali, D. N. Bhagwat, B. R. Bonardikar, A. G. Deore, H. S. Gokhale, Y. V. Jawadeker, S. D. Kale, K. B. Khambete, Gangubai Ganesh Kokil, D. N. Kulkarni, G. G. Kulkarni, C. V. Patil, S. V. Sahasrabudhe, V. R. Thakar, D. G. Gangatirkar, V. L. Halabe, J. K. Pathak, R. J. Tendolkar, M. G. Toro, V. N. Dandekar, V. K. Dhopeshwar, Champawati Guruana Khabade, M. S. Agashe, V. D. Agharkar, J. R. Dani, V. A. Gadre, G. R. Hublikar, G A Kulkarni, R. V. Matkari, V G Gadgil, G. B. Gokhale, R B. Konnur, D. V. Kulkarni, V. N Nadgonde, Manutai G. Padalkar, N V Shidore G. L. Thokal, V T Bhate, M. S. Shrikhande, L. R Bhambhani, V B. Deshmukh, S. V. Jagatap, Shakuntala Baburao Jagtap K. B. Joshi V V Joshi, J. V Kelkar, G. V. Ketkar, R. K. Kulkarni, P. N. Mehta, D. R. Sharma, V. G. Sheth, Shalini Thakar, Krishnabai Mahadev Tilak, V. K. Parulekar, G. A.-R. Gokak N. G. Mahishi, S. A. Mulgund, Champu Shridhar Naik, B. S. Narayan, N. A. Salgar, S. G. Sohoni, P. H. Bapat, V. P. Bapat Y. N. Bhat, G. N. Chivate, A. V. Doshi, A. S. Khokhawala, V. S. Kulkarni, S. P. Limaye, G. V. Meharunkar, V. P. Natu, D. G. Nigudkar, B. W. Patwardhan, D. N. Shukla, M. R. Trikkannad, B. S. Unde, G. R. Vartak, G. S. Chhatre, G. S. Deshpande, V. S. Karandikar, G. V. Kelkar, S. R. Bhangaonkar, B. B. Kulkarni, S. L. Dravid, V. M. Ghule, G. A. Narsapur, R. N. Kaul.

Passed In Part I

T. D Naik, S. I. Pandya, R. S. Vaidya, V B. Ambekar, V. J. David, G. M. Thakar, V. M. Thigale, M. A. Quereshi, V. D Kaburi, V. S Gajendragadkar, M. K. A. Siddiqui, Tehmina Beram Sanjana, A. V Patankar, S. V. Pendulkar, R. M. Ketkar, M. R. Walambe, M. M. Pandya, V. J Kher, B. S. Gajare, B. A. Kanse, R. B. Bhattacharya, R. M. Desai, P. N. Langer, V. S. Sathe.

Passed In Part II

Damayanti Dattatraya Gokhale, Stella Florence Patil, K. C. Berawala, Sharada Krishnakant Paralikar, G. G. Badarayani, S. V. Kalmath, S. E. Kulkarni, A. R. S. Golandaz, S. R. Kulkarni, N. M. Padhye, S. K. Shintre, G. N. Deole, S. K. Khatri.

Cent Per Cent Pass!

All 18 Candidates In B.Sc. (Tech.) Exam. Declared Successful

All the eighteen candidates who appeared for the B.Sc. (Tech.) Examination of the Bombay University held in March were declared successful this afternoon. Here are their names:

R. V. Bhat, D. S. Dalal, S. V. Desai, S. K. Jagani, C. T. Kantawala, L B. Malkani, B. V. Phadnis, V. R Risbud, M. M Shah, S. M. Shah, D. M. Trivedi, (with Distinction); K. R. Aggarwal, G. K. Belekar, N. M. Dalal, (with Distinction); G. G. Gulrajaney, (exempted from German), K. R. Kanitkar, K G Kudva, V. A. Parikh.

Scholarships

The Byramji Ratanji Lentin Technological Scholarship has been awarded to D. M. Trivedi.

The Amelia Wife of Dr. A. G. Viegas Scholarship has been awarded to N. M. Dalal.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The appointment of a Public Service Commission has been announced in the Bombay Government Gazette. The following is the personnel, which will held office for a period of five years from April 1st, 1937:

(1) H. B. Clayton Esquire, C.I.E., Chairman.

(2) Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Kt., C.I.E O.B.E., and (3) C.W.E. Arbuthnot Esquire, C.I.E.

Mr. J. B Fernandes has been appointed Secretary of the Committee.

The appointment is made under sub-section (2) of Section 254 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

The Chairman will be paid Rs. 3,000 a month and the other two members will get Rs. 2,000 each a month.

KINEMATOGRAPH REUTERS' SOCIETY.

At a Conference of the Foreign Motion Picture Distributors, held in Calcutta on March 23, it was decided that Exhibitors throughout India, Burma and Ceylon be notified that the Kinematograph Reuter's Society of India, Burma and Ceylon Ltd., now consists of the undersigned Film Distributors.

Columbia Films of India Ltd. Humayan Properties Ltd., Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer India Ltd., Paramount Films of India Ltd., RKO Radio Pictures Ltd., Twentieth Century-Fox Corporation (India) Ltd., United Artists Corporation Universal Pictures India Ltd. Warner Brothers—First National Pictures Inc.

GODREJ CASH BOX

DEFEATS BREAKING,

(Although Stolen)

&

SAVES A MILLIONAIRE'S FORTUNE

"Dinroze Estate,"
No. 117, Mount Road,
MADRAS,

8th February, 1937.

Messrs. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
Broadway, MADRAS.

Dear Sirs,

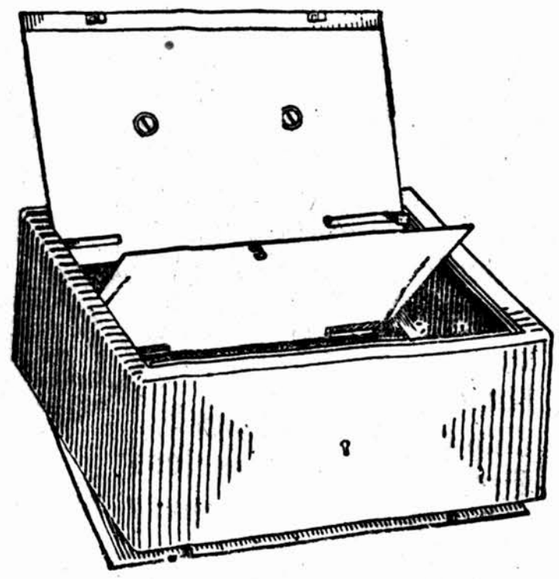
I am very happy to inform you that the Godrej Cash Box I purchased from you recently has averted a misfortune.

A few days ago, my Godrej Cash Box which contained documents worth a couple of lakhs of Rupees promissory notes worth Rs. 25,000 and cash Rs. 500 was stolen. It is reported that all sorts of keys were used in an attempt to open the Cash Box, failing which, an endeavour was made to break it open with various kinds of tools, and finally it was even hammered and dashed on the ground several times with the object of bursting open its sides. Luckily, however, your Cash Box did not give way.

When the police caught the suspect, they wanted to open the cash box to identify its contents. It would be a surprise for you to know that even the policemen could not break it open easily, in spite of three chisels having been blunted. They had no recourse left except to cut open the cash box from its side with a very big hammer and a fourth chisel. If your cash boxes are so sturdy, I wonder what your Safes and Almirahs must be like!

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. D. ITALIA.

GODREJ
Patent
JOINTLESS
CASH
BOXES



are made without any joints. They are made from a continuous steel sheet by bending at many turns. They cannot be forced or broken easily. And, by means of double detachable bottom they can be fixed to counters or shelves in Almirahs, so that burglars cannot run away with them.

GODREJ & BOYCE Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Works:—Lalbaug, Parel, BOMBAY.

Show Rooms:—(1) Yusuf Bldg, Churchgate Street, Fort.
(2) Kalbadevi Road, Vithalwadi.

Branches:—Calcutta; Delhi; Madras; Hyderabad (Decn.).

Agencies:—Karachi, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Rangoon.

Complete Hartal In Thana

(From Our Own Correspondent).

THANA: April 2.

To give expression to our feelings of resentment against the unwanted Constitution which came into force yesterday, Thana observed a complete hartal yesterday. Bazaar remained closed throughout the day and even the restaurants and the 'pan-biri' shops were closed. It was a spontaneous hartal.

In the morning under the auspices of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee, a black flag procession was taken out throughout the principal roads in the town. The mill and match factory workers also joined the procession in large numbers.

At 9-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. D. M. Nadkarni, the President of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of Thana was held in the Hanuman Vyayam Shala, when speeches were made by Messrs. Nagindas Master, and P. R. Lele of Bombay, by Comrade Khale of the Girni Kamgar Union and Messrs. Dinshaw Pestonji of Thana and Madhukar Dalvi of Pimpalgaon. The resolution sent by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was moved from the chair and passed unanimously. In the end Mr. W. A. Rege proposed a vote of thanks to the various speakers who contributed to making the meeting a grand success.

HARTAL IN DOHAD

DOHAD, April 2.

A huge procession with scores of tri-colour and black flags was taken out yesterday morning in Dohad. Complete "hartal" was observed at Dohad and Jhalod, where was explained the true undemocratic nature of the new Constitution at various public meetings.

Messrs. Kamalashanker Pandya, L. Shrikant, Ishwarlal Vaidya, Harilal Shah and Ramanlal Sheth addressed various meetings in the Taluk

At the meetings, it was pointed out that the new Constitution was a challenge to our inherent right of self-determination and only a Constituent Assembly, based on adult franchise and convened after capture of political power, could frame a constitution acceptable to the Indian nation.—United Press.

STILL BEHIND PRISON BARS

The Secretary of the All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Committee Lucknow, writes:—

We have decided to publish the names of Political Prisoners who are still rotting in Jails. They are scattered in different Provinces in India. It is difficult to prepare an exhaustive list of such Prisoners.

An attempt has however been made by the Committee, and the following is the list of Political Prisoners confined in Jails in the Punjab only and includes even those who were convicted in the old Lahore Conspiracy Case. This does not pretend to be an exhaustive list.

Any information regarding others not mentioned in the list will be gladly awaited for by the Secretary.

The Names of the Patriots who are still behind the Prison Bars in the Punjab are:—

State Prisoners

Karam Singh, Vill. Dhut Kapurthala State; Wasdeo Singh Pannav, Gurdaspur; Ram Kishan Jhang, Gurdaspur; Ihsan Ilahi, Lahore; Chaman Lal Majitha, Amritsar; Tej Singh "Azad", Akalgarh; and Chanan Singh, Dhakowal Distt., Hoshiarpur.

Interned after two months' lock up in the Fort:—Bhagat Singh, Bilga, Jullundur; Achhar Singh, Chhina, Amritsar; Jaswant Singh, Kairon, Amritsar; Dula Singh, Jalaldiwal, Paliala; Bachan Singh, Larkhanwala, Ferozepur; Khar Singh, Mahla Kalan, Ferozepur; Raja Singh, Saidullapur, Hoshiarpur; Munshi alias Munsha Singh Piplanwala, Hoshiarpur; Amar Singh, Buldana, Jullundur; and Bujha Singh, Chak Maidas, Jullundur.

B—Newly Interned

Master Gajjan Singh, Govindgarh Ludhiana; Harjap Singh, M. L. A., Mahilpur, Hapur; Katar Singh, Landeki, Ferozepur; Prem Singh, Sarabha, Ludhiana; Ram Singh, Isru, Ludhiana; Harnam Singh, Chajewal, Ludhiana; Lal Singh, Pamal, Ludhiana; Ratan Singh, Mangli, Ludhiana; and Jagat Ram, Hariana, Hapur.

Imprisoned On Other Charges

Iqbal Singh, Dhadial, Hapur; Somnath Lahri, Calcutta; Gurmukh Singh, Laltan Ferozepur, (1914-15); and Parmanand of Jahsni. Central Jail Lahore, (1914-15).

Now in the Fort:—Jwala Singh, Bilga, Jullundur, and three others unknown.

Martial Law Prisoners Still In Jail

Mahasha Rattan Chand, Mohammadi, Girdharilal in the Central Jail, Lahore; Sadiqui Pehlwan, Manohar Singh and Sunder Singh in Multan Central Jail.

Jallaluddin Mistri, Jai Ram Singh, Din Mohd. of Amritsar, Din Mohd. of Kasur, and Ghulam Sarwar in the Andamans.

WRECKING FROM WITHIN

Governor Has Already Started It, Says Kher

BOMBAY, April 2.

"The Interim Ministry is an insult to the Electorate and a violation of the spirit of the Constitution" declared Mr. B. G. Kher, the Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party in Bombay, while addressing a crowded public meeting held on Thursday evening at Bandra to observe the Anti-Constitution Day

"It is a challenge to the Voter" he continued, "and I have little doubt how the Indian Voter will answer that challenge when the time comes. No self-respecting people can tolerate the setting up of puppet Ministries by all powerful Governors. The procedure that has been followed violates not only the spirit of the Constitution, but the very letter of the Instrument of Instructions. The Instructions are definite that the Leader entrusted with the task of forming the Government must command a stable majority in the Legislature and that his Ministry must command the confidence of the House. Now whose confidence can these Ministers command?"

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, speaking on the resolution, said "If the verdict of the Electors was to be flouted so openly, there was no need of holding the Elections and wasting crores of Rupees from public funds."

Mr. Kher and Mr. Wandrekar addressed a similar meeting at Khar. Mr. Shewak supported the resolution.

The meeting at Danda was presided over by Mr. Purushottam Kanji, President of the Suburban District Congress Committee and addressed by Messrs. Wandrekar, Gokulbhai Bhatt and Pinge.

HARTAL IN SUBURBS.

The Hartal in the Suburbs was spontaneous and successful. Most of the Merchants closed their shops and little business was transacted. Pan Shops and Hair Cutting, Saloons were closed. Some Khoja and Bohra Shop-keepers also joined the Hartal.

Pir Motamiya Saheb of Mangrol Gadi, who passed away on the 28th ult. at Virangaum. The Pir Saheb was a staunch advocate of Cow Protection and Intercommunal Unity.

CULTURAL EMBASSY TO CEYLON

Influential Delegation Will Leave In July For Former Colonies

MADRAS, April 3.

The All-India Hindi Prachar Samiti, Wardha, will send out a "Cultural Embassy" to Ceylon, Siam, Java and Sumatra to promote contact between India and those former Indian colonies and to study first-hand the extent of India's cultural influence there.

The Embassy will include Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Lady Raman (wife of Sir C. V. Raman) and Kakasaheb Kalelkar, who will be the Convenor.

The delegation is expected to leave sometime in July and return before the end of September next.—United Press

SIND MINISTRY

Sir Gulam Hussain As Chief

KARACHI, April 3.

The Chief Secretary of the Government of Sind announces that the distribution of the portfolios in the new Sind Cabinet has been made as follows:—

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Chief Minister—Finance, Home, Political and General Departments embracing Local Self-Government, Education, Medicine, Industries, etc., and miscellaneous.

Mr. Mirbundehali Talpur—Revenue Department comprising Land, Revenue, Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary Registration, etc.

Mr. Mukhi Govindram—Public Works Department.

The oath of office and secrecy was administered by His Excellency to the Ministers on their assumption of office from to-day.

Until an Act of the Legislature is passed, His Excellency has fixed Rs. 2,000 as the salary of each Minister.—United Press.

Excise Duty On Khandsari Sugar

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The maximum rate of levy for excise duty on Khandsari sugar produced in the British Indian factory and issued out on or after February 28, has been fixed at one rupee per cwt.—United Press.

Occasional Comments:

A Sweep Philosophy

(BY N. J.)

So another ten shillings gone west! One more Irish Hospitals' Sweep has come and gone and left most of us high and dry as usual. The succession of defeats, however, leaves the true blue gambler cold. He is inured to those reverses, he anticipates them and subconsciously he almost welcomes them. He is the true exponent of the philosophy of action. The result matters but little. The joy lies in the doing of it. Buying a seasonal sweep ticket is almost a ritual, an offering at the altar of blind destiny. One expects as much to come out of it as out of any other happening at the feet of any other deity. Still his votaries have always believed in a God by a sort of instinct, and the true gambler—I for one glory in being one—also believes in the capacity of the roulette dise, or the revolving drum to dole out a new heaven and earth for him. The chances may be one to a million, but that chance is there to sustain human hope, and to provide one with delicious, divine day-dreaming.

* * *

Castles In Spain

What castles had we built in the air,—castles that have never been seen in history or heard in story! Each has its own distinctive purpose, pattern and personality. And after having revelled in those flights of fancy, after having had our heart's fill of hoping,—which is worth not ten, but a thousand, aye a million shillings,—we wake up one fine morning and realise that they have all been dream creations, and go our accustomed ways with our aplomb unruffled. Only those coloured strips of paper remain with us, like crumpled flowers that have lost their fragrance, or like old love letters which have outlived their meaning. Only those coloured bits of paper bought as the open sesames of fortune now remain with us as silent tokens of mighty "might-have-beens"!

* * *

Yarrow Unvisited

And have those sweeps done anybody any good?—except may be to their conductors—one may pursue the problem from another angle, and inquire? The profound philosophy which made the poet Wordsworth leave "Yarrow Unvisited" holds good here also. Where are all those foundlings of fortune whose names we have read from time to time as having drawn first prizes in this or that sweep? Where are their castles, the castles we hoped to build ourselves? History does not record their names, nor does Muse sing their fame? Where is Emilio Scala, for example, who stunned the gold diggers of the five continents by drawing the fabulous prize of the first Irish Sweep? What has become of his castle, for he, for one, did forthwith buy, if not build, an actual ducal castle? And is not Cuffin, one of Scala's successors, more happy under the sod than he was in his brief hectic career? And what of the many other men and women who have been momentarily transported to their seventh heaven? Has the realisation of their hopes brought them happiness? Or has it been, like the souring of the Upas tree, the source of endless ills? How many of them are to-day repenting like Wordsworth (who in his later years was prevailed upon to visit the place). "And is this Yarrow?"

* * *

True Gambler

These, however, are not "sour grape" nursings. For the philosophy of gambling has a duality about it. I am not talking about your street-corner gambler. I refer to the gambler as a artist, a philosopher, a hero if you please. He hopes, and yet hopes not,—and it is difficult to know which is the more predominant feeling. He is neither deflected by defeat, nor elated by success. I have always prayed for some genius to explain the philosophy of gambling as Omar Khayyam has done that of the grape. There will be found a surprising proportion of similarity between those two systems, for both after all can be traced to the defiance which many a thinking person has always harboured against the dark ways of an inscrutable providence.

* * *

Open Fraternity

Gamblers form one of the most democratic fraternities in the world. There are no artificial distinctions in their ranks, no snobbery, no established privileges. All are free and equal, and the wheel of fortune is, next to death, the greatest leveller. The line that divides the prince and the pauper is the thinnest. I have always wondered why our modern State and Society which are in many respects rooted in inequality should look askance at a harmless sweep. A sweep might not be the best way of redistribution of wealth, but at any rate there is no humbing about it. It is very significant that even the Soviet has not banned sweeps though it has made short shrift of most other things of the ancient regime. When I buy a sweep ticket, I know exactly what I am doing, and that cannot be said when, say, I buy a scrip in the share market. And I have never regretted losing my money for I know it has helped to enliven the life of some other needy soul. It is a very voluntary subs/cription for diffusing light and happiness among our fraternity, whose ranks are open to all on perfestly equal terms. And if there had been more of this spirit abroad, the earth would have been, indeed, a far happier place to live in!

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CAREERS, LAHORE.

MASSACRE IN ADDIS ABABA

Eye-Witness' Description

The Paris Correspondent of the "News Chronicle" sent the following dispatch in the Mail Week.

Funeral pyres are burning amid the blackened ruins of Addis Ababa capital of conquered Ethiopia.

So many thousand of Abyssinian men, women and children were massacred during the three days following the bombing of Viceroy Graziani that they cannot be buried, let alone counted.

The authorities are, therefore, piling the bodies into heaps, which are soused with petrol and set on fire This lack of proper burial increases on religious grounds the horror created throughout Abyssinia by the news of the massacre.

CORDON OF BLACK SHIRTS

In the first eye-witness account to reach official circles in Paris a Frenchman writes:

"Immediately after the attempt the Blackshirts acting under official orders, surrounded the district and massacred 1,500 natives found therein.

"The capital and its environs then passed into a state of seige. Aeroplanes zoomed overhead and tanks and motorised machine-guns patrolled all the roads, shooting down all whom they encountered.

"From the Legation we heard uninterrupted firing punctuated from time to time with the sharp rat-tat of machine-guns.

"Bands of Blackshirts and Italian workers ran through the

"M. Bodard (the French Minister who is acting as Consul) made a strong representations to the authorities, who then put a stop to these invasions.

"In place of the few frightened Askaris the Italians sent detachments of Grenadiers, Bersaglieri and Carabinieri".

The Italians, the writer goes on to observe, try to justify the massacre by maintaining that the attempted assassination was not an isolated effort but was to have been the signal for a general uprising. There is no proof of this, and the impossibility of its success in Addis Ababa renders it more than doubtful.

The Italians at once arrested all the members of the "Young Abyssinia" Party numbering between 150-200). Most of these were educated in France.

They represent the fine flower of Abyssinian "enlightened intellectuals" who before the war worked with the Emperor, Haile Selassie, for the modernisation of only a handful who happened not their country. It is probable that to be in the capital at the time remain alive

The strictest censorship is maintained, not only on all telegrams but even on private letters. Everyone leaving by train is searched for letters.

The only free communication left open is the diplomatic bag. Journalists are forbidden to send any dispatch mentioning the massacre.

World News From Across The Sea

LORD BRABOURNE'S FUTURE—NONEGENERIAN PRINCESS LOUISE—CORONATION PRESENTS—SIXTEEN MORE K. C's—HOME TRUTHS BY SCIENTIST—MOSLEYAN DEBACLE—A "CHAMPION" OF LABOUR—ANGLO-INDIAN "HUMOUR"—BHOPAL'S POLO PONIES

(From Our London Correspondent)

Lord Brabourne

Had Lord Brabourne not been his father's heir (writes "Atticus" in the "Sunday Times") he would probably have elected to follow the career in the House of Commons when opened with promise in 1931. This was cut short two years later when he succeeded to the title.

Then Sir Samuel Hoare, whose Parliamentary Private Secretary he had been offered him the important Governorship of Bombay. Now at forty-one, he is, I see, being confidently tipped for Bengal when Sir John Anderson finishes his term. As a good double I would back him eventually for the Viceroyship. Though his barony is comparatively recent, dating from mid-Victorian times, he is the holder of a baronetcy which dates from Charles I. The Knatchbulls have sat for various divisions of their native Kent since the days of James I. But the present Lord Brabourne is the first head of the family to become a pro-consul.

When Lord Brabourne next comes home on leave he will find that Lord Willingdon, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, is now his neighbour in Kent. Lord Brabourne's seat is Mersham-le-Hatch, near Ashford.

* * *

Duchess Of Argyll

Princess Louise, Duches of Argyll, the oldest surviving child of Queen Victoria, entered her ninetieth year on March 18. Her birth in 1848, gave the Tsar Nicholas an opportunity of emphasising, in a congratulatory letter to the Queen the intimate relations of Russia and Britain—"a union destined perhaps to save the world." Eight years later the two countries were at war in the Crimea.

March 21, 1937 was the sixty-sixth anniversary of Princess Louise's marriage to the Marquess of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. Previously, there had been a proposal that the Princess should marry a Prussian Prince, but she wished to remain in her own country. In this she had the support the Queen, who wrote to the Prince of Wales that she was "irreconcilably against the Prussian alliance." She added that there was nothing to prevent any of her daughters from marrying an English nobleman—a course which Princess Lousie took on March 21, 1871.

It is notable that Queen Victoria's nine children, three are still alive—Princess Louise, the Duke of Connaught and Princess Beatrice. Of Edward VII's six children only one survives—Queen Maud of Norway

* * *

The Coronation

Estimates of the mounting costs of recent Coronations may suggest that the pageantry which surrounds the ceremony is essentially of modern origin.

The fact is, however, that modern Coronations are proportionately less expensive and less exotically spectacular than those of former centuries. There is, for instance, the question of Coronation presents. For many years now these are not accepted from foreign States. The ruling with regard to presents from British subjects is decided by the King himself. But, in general, it may be said that such presents are not encouraged and are accepted only from a few privileged bodies and personal friends.

British monarchs of 300 years ago were not so austere. At the accession of James I, Henri IV of France, anxious to secure the support of the new King, sent Rosny, afterwards Duc de Sully, to convey France's congratulations. Rosny's suit consisted of 200 noblemen. He brought with him a lavish supply of presents; horses for the King, pearl necklaces for the Queen, diamonds for the ladies of the Court and pensions for those English noblemen who were likely to further Anglo-French friendship.

The Stuarts were well courted by foreigners. At Prince Rupert's christening in Prague, the Russian special mission arrived in 50 coaches, bringing a christening gift of a carriage drawn by six black bears. At the banquet both bears and Russians drank so much that they had to be carried home.

* * *

New K. C.'s

The total number of K.C.'s, which has just received 16 additions, varies little from year to year. It remains at about 300.

Taking silk costs a barrister not far short of £150. This is the average sum he must spent on outfit, tips at the Law Courts on his admission, and other expenses. The present method of admission has many critics. They object particularly to the tiresome and time-wasting procedure of admitting every new King's Counsel in every separate court of the Law Courts, with its orgy of bowing. One ceremony before the assembled judges is widely advocated.

Lawyers tell the story of a new-fledged Chancery silk, noted for his prowess on the golf course. When he had made the prescribed obeisances and was leaving the front bench, he was surprised to hear a Lord Justice remark, "Fore."

Not perceiving that this was a friendly wish for his progress on the new fairway, and assuming that it referred to the number of bows which he ought to make, he turned back and solemnly bowed again.

* * *

A. Scientist's Plain-Speaking

"Some of the elder statesmen of science seem to think it is the business of the scientist to see that he does not blow himself up in his laboratory, but that it is no concern of his if his wife and family are blown up in the street because of his discoveries"

Professor Lancelot Hogben made that statement when impressing on younger scientists of the Association of Scientific Workers their responsibilities to society "It is the duty of scientific workers," he said, "to say that the mediaeval rubbish taught as economics in our universities is the negation of science, and that those who teach it are the lackeys of the cosmopolitan bankers. The best way to expose the fake biological doctrines of Fascism, is to come forward with a programme to remedy the lop-sided technology of the 19th century by the socialisation of the nation's food supplies, with the fullest use of science."

* * *

Chairman Of I. L. P.

Mr. James Maxton is the only nomination for the chairmanship of the I.L.P. The election takes place at the party conference in Glasgow at Easter.

Mr. Maxton, who is the present chairman, will enter on his tenth year as leader of the party, a record which beats that of the late Mr. Keir Hardie. For 32 years Mr. Maxton has been a member of the I.L.P., and for 31 years he has never been without an office of some kind in his party

* * *

British Fascists

Has Sir Oswald Mosley definitely given up organising British Fascism as a bad job? One London newspaper—Tory at that—tells us that he has dismissed many of his chief lieutenants—"among them William Joyce, director of propaganda, hitherto regarded as Fascist No. 2, and John Beckett, ex-Socialist M.P., who was director of 'Action' and 'The Blackshirt," and Captain C. C. Lewis, solicitor of the party," who must have had an extremely busy time.

Whether the newspaper reports of what occurred at Sir Oswald

(Continued on page 25)

18 Years Martyrdom

and now

SIX YEARS FREEDOM

from

ASTHMA

118, Elliott Road,
Calcutta 15. January 1937.

Frugtneit & Co,
Sliphus House

Dear Sirs,

Kindly give the bearer who is a friend of mine a sample outfit of your Hau-mas-bro Asthma Cure and Liverine as I am very anxious that he should try them.

I take pleasure in informing you that I was a Martyr to Asthma for a period of eighteen years and tried every preparation on the market for it with only temporary relief, and at times with no result whatever.

I have also during this period been under the treatment of Sir Leonard Rogers whose treatment improved my condition but failed to cure me. I suffered on for a few more years until I took up a course of your Hau-mas-bro and Liverine, which gave me the relief I desired from the first dose, this encouraged me to persevere with the treatment for about six months.

I am glad to inform you that for the past six years I have had no signs of an attack and am steadily increasing physically.

If this letter would help to convince my fellow sufferers I shall be glad, and you may make what use you like of it in this connection.

Yours faithfully,
(R.C. INGLIS). R C Inglis

If you suffer from Asthma. no matter how long standing, do not despair.

HAU-MAS-BRO.

Is able to cure you as it has cured others. Taken strictly as directed in the instructions accompanying each bottle, it never fails to give relief and ultimately to cure.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

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Distribution: Frugtneit & Co., 5 Dalhousie Square (B.C.) Calcutta, from whom a trial outfit may be had for 5 annas in stamps.

World News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 24)

Mosley's G.H.Q. are any more valuable than its reports of executions in Moscow (which never took place on the date they were announced by the paper) one does not know, but Sir Oswald, after exchanging salutes, is reported to have said: "Friends, comrades, veterans of our early struggles, this is the most sorrowful day, but we must make new sacrifices." He declared that he had given up nine-tenth of his income to the movement and that the time had come to cut expenditure down.

The British Union of Fascists must have swallowed up a lot of money. All these monster demonstrations, Blackshirt bodyguards, armoured cars, and the rest of the paraphernalia that Mosley copied from Mussolini and Hitler, must have cost a lot of money.

In spite of all the activity and anti-Jew propaganda in the East End of London, Sir Oswald and his henchmen did not succeed in winning one solitary seat, and the votes cast for the Fascists could hardly have satisfied the Fuhrer, although he boasted that they were as many as Hitler polled in 1930. The ban on political uniforms seems to have had a disastrous effect on Mosley and his followers.

* * *

Heard On The 'Phone

Last week a certain Trade Union organisation telephoned to the "Daily Herald" giving the paper a report of a meeting which demanded the publication of Ernest Bevin's speech at the International Conference on Spain. The following conversation then took place.

News editor: You are carrying out the instructions of the "Daily Worker?"

Trade Unionist: Not at all. Maybe, I think for myself?

N.E.: Well, what do you want?

T.U.: I want this published in the "Daily Herald."

N.E.: You do, do you?

T.U.: Certainly—seeing that it professes to be a workers' paper.

The news Editor then told the Trade Unionist to send his resolution in by post.

T.U.: Can't you take it down in shorthand?

N.E.: Send it through your trade union.

T.U.: I want it as news, not as history.

N.E.: We get hundreds of them every day. If we printed all of them there would be no room for other news.

T.U.: The workers would be pleased to read more of their own news and less dope about coronations and Mrs. Simpson.

And then the trade unionist, his patience exhausted, slammed down the receiver. But the interesting point is that remark of the news editor, "We receive hundreds of them every day."

* * *

Nazi Bosses At Loggerheads

Captain Wilhelm Weiss, head of the German Press Association, need fear no reprisals for his attack on his fellow-journalist, Herr Julius Streicher. Herr Streicher is one of the Fuehrer's oldest friends, but so is Captain Weiss.

They both took part with Herr Hitler in the Nazi putsch at Munich in 1923. Before the War Capt. Weiss was a professional soldier. He transferred to the Air Force in 1915. In a duel with an enemy 'plane he was shot down and so badly injured that his leg had to be amputated. Herr Streicher has lately become a kind of Aunt Sally of the Nazi Party. He can be attacked with impunity by his fellow-leaders. But he is always protected in the final resort by Herr Hitler, who has a great affection for him.

Dramatic criticism is not the only subject on which Streicher has given an unconventional lead. He appeared in Munich the other day as a dress reform pioneer. Hitherto he has invariably worn the brown uniform of a Political leader. On this occasion, however, he mounted the platform wearing a dark lounge jacket over a brown shirt, with grey plus fours tucked into his top-boots. An Iron Cross pinned on the lapel of his coat and a black necktie completed this Nazi undress uniform. The impetus for Streicher's eccenticity may be traced back to Ribbentrop. He sometimes wears a brown shirt with a lounge suit. The same style was adopted by some members of Goering's staff on his recent visit to Rome.

* * *

Child And Cinema

Speaking at the Mansion House, London, Miss Maylne, organising secretary of London Welfare Workers declared "hardly a day goes by without a call from the hospitals telling us some pathetic story of a young unmarried mother."

Rev. George Potter told the meeting: "You will find that nine out of every ten children know far more about the intimate life of Greta Garbo then the life of Christ. We must face the facts. Boys and girls to-day think and talk about sex far more than they did twenty-five years ago. It is largely due to a certain type of film".

* * *

Humour In India

Sir Abdul Qadir lectured on "Humour in India" under the auspices of the Indian Civil Service Club at the India House, Aldwych with Sir Denison Ross in the chair on Thursday, March 18.

Sir Abdul classified humour as—

Humour in literature
Humour in the press
Humour on the platform
Humour on the stage
Popular humour, and
"Anglo-Indian" humour.

He gave examples under each head and kept the audience roaring with peels of laughter. The examples of "Anglo-Indian" humour were very entertaining and original in their exposition.

The 'House' was full and the audience consisted of the elite and prominent men of all sections of 'Londoners', some had come from even Cambridge and Oxford.

Sir Denison Ross was appropriately humourous in opening and concluding remarks. He paid a high tribute to the lecturer and Lady Qadir.

* * *

Test Matches

A cricket writer in the "Straits Times" of Singapore has been thinking. And on "The Futility of Test Matches", he asks, "Has it every struck any reader what a stupid waste of time and human endeavour the whole thing is?" He goes on:

"I have been at some pains to work it all out and have discovered that Don Bradman has dissipated in cricket strokes the muscular energy which would have been sufficient to slay 17,421 rabbits in Paramatta Province, N. S. W., or, alternatively, to fell 18 acres of prickly pear in Woolamoomba.

"Verity, likewise, has expended on mother earth the pressure required to flatten eleven tons of Yorkshire pudding in the steel foundries of Sheffield; while the total amount of running done by both sides in the latest Tests would have sufficed to carry a letter at an average speed of 19 miles an hour slightly over two and a half times around the globe."

* * *

Polo Ponies From India

Thirty-two polo ponies from India belonging to the Nawab of Bhopal and valued at £38,000 arrived at King George V Dock, London, on Thursday, in the liner Nalgora. Transport costs amounted to £5,000. The ponies, which were in charge of 45 syces and had a veterinary surgeon from India travelling with them, will take part in the London polo season, starting in May.

Elaborate arrangements had been made to keep the animals in good condition during the voyage. Special padded loose boxes were erected on deck, giving the ponies sufficient room to lie down. Exercise yards, covered by matting and heavily sanded, were provided on the hatches, and in these the animals were ridden daily, except during the roughest weather. Special fodder was sent from England to India and fed to the ponies on the voyage to accustom them to English feeding. While in England the ponies are to be accommodated at the Duke of Beaufort's pole club at Tetbury.

* * *

Empire Art Exhibition

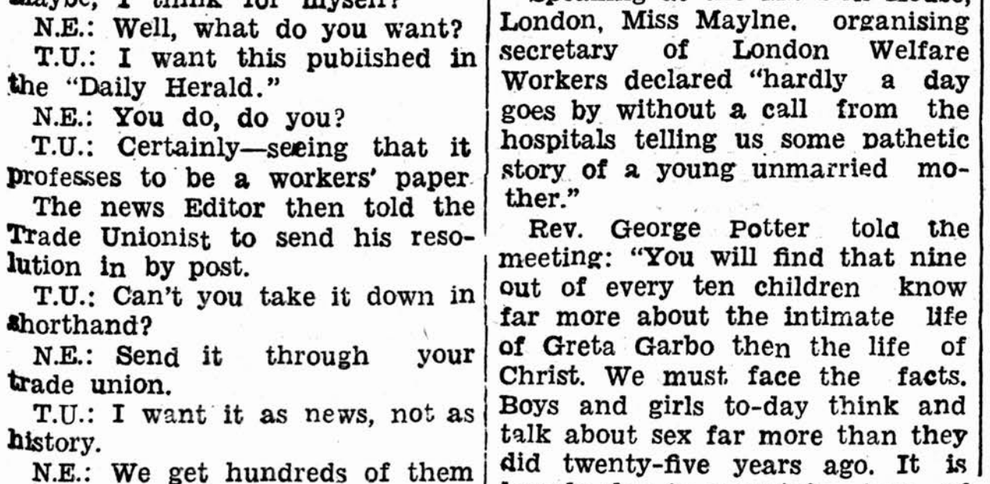
Empire artists will contribute to an ambitiously-planned exhibition to be held in London in May.

Representative art of Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and South Africa will be seen. The overseas artists are enthusiastic about the chances this is giving them to show Britain their work.

There have ben exhibitions of Australian art in England before. Australia's scenery lends itself to the painter's brush, and during the last 30 years there has been a great advance in technique there. Some examples of Canada's art were shown at the great Wembley exhibition.

Primitive art of the native tribes of the North-West Provinces may have a place in the May exhibition.

India is particularly rich in art of the past. But the art of India to-day is not in the background. Famous Buddhist frescoes may go side by side with modern paintings and statues.



Brain recordings taken during a series of remarkable experiments conducted by the University of Iowa Psychological Clinic. They indicate the varying responses of the Brain to human emotions, both in its waking and in its sleeping moments.

Odd Season Cheaper Rates.

As we stop hatching after the month of February, we offer Eggs for Hatching of White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Rhode Island Reds, Australorps, Light Sussex and Buff Orpingtons at Rs. 3 per dozen from the first week of March. Packing and freight Annas 12 extra for parcels of one dozen eggs. Book early with prepaid orders.

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THE MARTYR OF KARBALA

The Karbala tragedy has given the best solution and answer to the most intricate problem in life. Why do the good and innocent invariably suffer in life? Why was Husain and his people, with all their boundless devotion to God, subjected to inconceivable sufferings, that reached their culminating point in their cold-blooded murders by callous tyrants? Had they not the best right to enjoy the wholesome pleasures of life? The direct answer is, that they had to suffer the worst and sacrifice the most, so that the worthiest ideal and Allah's cause, Islam the dearest thing in life, may be saved for ever from the foul and fatal clutches of the Devil. To realise this supreme purpose, inevitable were those sufferings and martyrdoms, as wisely pointed out in the Divine Decree.

And certainly the law of compensation must work. The good ones, having suffered the worst for the holiest cause, were rewarded with Eternal Bliss in Paradise. The Prophet was there with the heavenly cup to quench their thirst for ever. Said Husain to his supporters: "My Supporters! Lift up your eyes and behold! The doors of Paradise are open for you. Its palaces have been tastefully decorated. My friends who have just perished, are in the company of the Holy Prophet and my father Ali. These and the Angels are restlessly waiting to receive you."

Even such of those who have not the patience to believe in this sort of glorious life after death for such good and suffering souls, can at least believe the actual, far-reaching results of the glorious martyrdom, as recorded in h tory. Even that way, we see how the martyrs have earned eternal glory and fame in this world for their worthy and willing sacrifice. As the saviours of Islam, they will be remembered till the end of time. In their memory, thousands of Muharram celebrations have taken place in the past, and still thousands and thousands of such celebrations are in store. By their sufferings, they have brought lasting honour to the Prophet, his family and his religion.

Islamic Philosophy Of Suffering

(By Muhammad Ali Al-Haj Salmin, B.Litt., H.M.D., M.S.P. (London.)

Look at the Prophet's life! It is nothing but a series of sufferings, hardships, and trials, cheerfully and willingly borne in the cause of Allah. Did not the enemies tempt him strongly with all the worldly pleasures? And even when a time came when he could command anything, did he not choose to lead the humblest life, of a typically self-denying nature? High life-purposes and ideals cannot be achieved without suffering. The higher the ideal, the severer the struggle. Only the good ones, who can alone realise the ultimate goal, can be the chosen ones of God for such purposes, and He surely knows how to reward them in the best way. The path of true greatness is not paved with ease and pleasure. Neither the Prophet, nor his worthy adherents, Husain and his immortal band, ever dreamt of selling their too precious souls to the Devil. The tinsels and toys of life, its worthless, transitory pleasures, could not move them a bit. What is the use of gaining the whole world by losing one's own soul? That was their sublime attitude towards life. People with such high conscience in them, following the Voice of God, embrace all hardships willingly. In the attainment of the higher life, all sufferings are its goldensteps.

Lessons Of Martyrdom

Husain's martyrdom has solved for us the acute problems of life. He and his martyrs are a perennial source of inspiration and never-failing consolation. Compared to those martyrs' ordeals and distresses, our petty difficulties and calamities ought to dwindle into insignificance. They have considerably mitigated our sufferings, clearing the thorny path not a little. Such soothing lessons and thoughts about their sacred sacrifices ought to go deep into our hearts. Let us try to cultivate, in our own humble way, those virtues of patience, fortitude, self-control, and that firm faith in Him, which is the result of our complete surrender to His Supreme Will.

In fact, peace and a healthy harmony in life, despite taxing calamities, can only be evolved from the fundamental belief that Allah sees, regulates, and controls everything. The foremost Islamic attributes of God, "The Beneficent, The Merciful," have the deepest significance behind them. His guiding hand takes us safe through the darkest alleys of life. What was it that marvellously sustained that holy band at Karbala? Verily, the spirit of God, undiluted devotion to and faith in Him. What a solemn serenity, what a spiritual bliss, pervaded in that holy camp on that memorable night, though surrounded by the beastly besiegers all around, making a hell of noise, a regular pandemonium! What a sharp contrast, and what a great lesson to us! Nothwithstanding three days' hunger and thirst, how courageously and calmly they faced the foes and the inevitable end!

Life—A Mixture Of Pleasure And Pain

Life is a mysterious mixture of pleasure and pain. Sufferings and sorrows are the body-guards of happiness. Let us take calmly and meekly and in good faith, all trials and tribulations facing us manly, supported by the never-failing faith in Him. Islam's attitude towards life is bold and broad, practical and ideal. It does not advocate renunciation, asceticism, and monasticism; for, such systematised institutions go against the very nature of man. But then, it has not failed to embody in its codes the laudable spirit underlying these institutions. According to Islamic principles and practices, one living in the very midst of worldly surroundings, can at the same time be in a state of complete detachment. One can work out the higher purpose of life, and can lead the most virtuous life, if he follows those golden rules of conduct. Islamic prayers, fastings, alms-giving, and pilgrimages, inculcate in a true Muslim the spirit of self-sacrifice and self-denial. His life is a series of sacrifices, and no amount of sacrifice is too much for him in the cause of Allah. The ideal life of the Prophet and that of his grandson, Husain, are perfect and true mirrors of Quranic teachings. Struggling and persevering in the very midst of worldly surroundings, they upheld the cause of Truth and Righteousness against wickedness and vice, boldly facing life's worst hardships. Did not Islamic optimism reach its sublime heights in those martyrs of Karbala, when they so courageously and calmly welcomed the inevitable?

Death—A Natural Phenomenon

Islam's view of death is equally characteristic. It teaches one how to face death peacefully and without fear. Death lays its icy hand on all. It is a phenomenan, natural and inevitable. All created things must return to their original source. From Him we came, and to Him we return. See how Karbala's martyrs teach us how to face this inevitable end! Says Husain, consoling his sister, Zainub thus: "Death is decreed for all; those in Heaven as well as those on earth must one day suffer death; it is only God that is immortal; it is He alone that commandeth and to Him shall everything return. My father and grandfather were better than me, and yet died, and every Moslem has to follow in their footsteps" Indeed, those martyrs awaited the impending doom with a particular, spiritual thrill. "As the time of their returning to the Creater was approaching fast, their restlessness in expectation of the particular hour developed with incalculable speed. Instead of the worldly bread and water that were denied to them, they nourished their souls with tears and repentance, and their devoted prayers and supplication guided and landed them just at the fountain of life. They were waiting for their decreed time to plunge into the fountain to be drowned in it, and be metamorphosed into eternal life." "Do you think to terrify me with death?" was the undaunted, challenging interrogation from Husain to Yezid's lieutenant, when he was threatened with the worst consequence, in case of his non-submission to the tyrant. Even a child of the Hashimite family was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of fearlessness. Did not the Imam's nephew, only eleven years old, tell him that he liked death "sweeter than honey?"

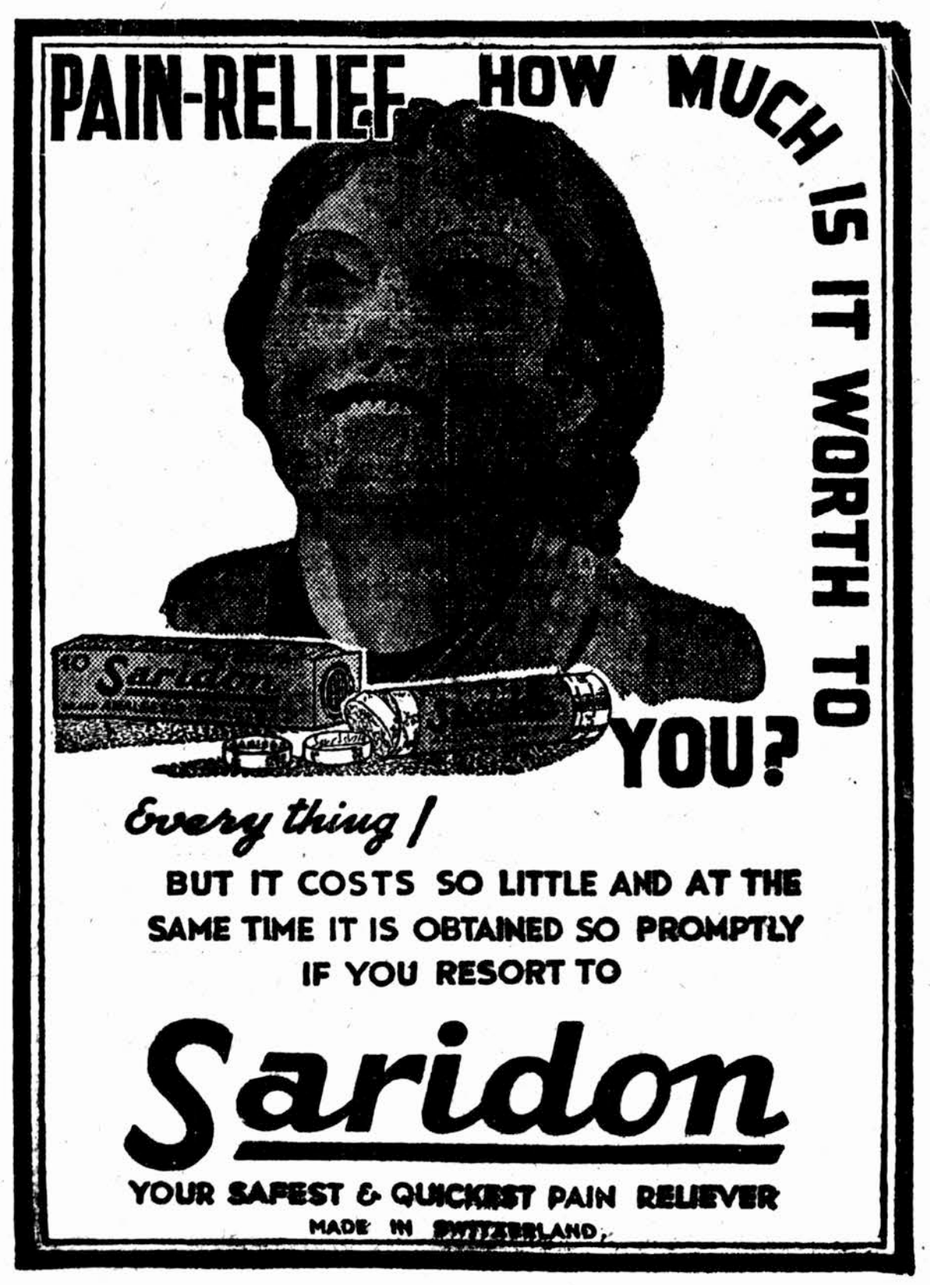
Islam does not preclude any one from enjoying the good things of life, while it rightly denounces all vices, drinking, gambling, debauchery, etc.—the enemies that block the path to a higher, virtuous life. It does not advocate the gloomy, calvinistic view of life, nor does it agree with the philosophy that preaches about the unreality of everything. Life is real, life is earnest; it is worth struggling to lead a good life. Of course,, there is a better world, where the good and suffering live in Eternal Bliss. This is what Islam teaches.

We see how the wicked ones, the heartless murderers of Husain and his people, were most ruthlessly dealt with. The mill-stone of God grinds slow, but sure. 'Murder will out; is a common expression, and it is our common experience that the wicked cannot escape punishment in the long run.

The Crucible Of Suffering

Through suffering, virtue and Islam triumphed for ever, and wickedness was punished by its own dark and overwhelming forces. "Let the troubled and care-worn world look to Husain for consolation in misfortunes and redemption from sin. Accept love, and make Husain your life's ideal, for, he has deprived, for you, the world's misfortunes of its poignancy. However, adverse may be the circumstances, Husain will keep your Mind, cool and calm. He will give you courage to laugh at your sorrows. Following whatever creed, faith, or religion, you like best, you can, however, make Husain your ideal consoler, at least when you are passing through any ordeal.

Sufferings have glorified and beautified life, physically, intellectually, mentally, and spiritually. Nay, they have beautified the whole world. Out of the tears of Shah Jehan rose up that marble marvel, Taj. The deepest thoughts have welled up from saddest events. To make life better, Christ and Buddha embraced a life of suffering. But for Husain the prince of martyrs, human culture and civilisation would h... tained an irreparable loss. Eternal glory to Karbala's martyrs! May Allah's choicest blessings be ever with them!


PAIN-RELIEF HOW MUCH IS IT WORTH TO YOU?
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Detenu Allowance Reduced

NEW DELHI, April 3.

During the question hour in the Assembly to-day, Mr. Mohanlal saxena was informed by the Government that 393 persons were in jail and detention camps in the centrally-administered areas at the end of February, 1937.

They were all detained on account of their connection with the Terrorist movement in Bengal. The period of detention varies in each case, the maximum being less than five years.

Their monthly allowance had been reduced by Re. 1, since the end of January last. Study allowance and examination fees were allowed in certain cases.

Mr. Shrikrishna Dutt Paliwal was told by the Commerce Member that the number of Insurance Companies in India at the end of 1936, was 375, of which 226 were Indian and 149 non-Indian.—United Press.

MUSLIM-SIKH RIOT IN PUNJAB

One Killed: Over 20 Injured

LAHORE, April 2.

A press communique says:—

The Punjab Government have received the news of a most regrettable Muslim-Sikh riot which occurred at Kot Fateh Khan in Attock District about 9 p.m. on April 1. The immediate cause of the riot is somewhat obscure. It began by fight between the Sikh Sewadars of a Gurudwara at Kot Fateh Khan and the Muslims living in close proximity to it. A crowd of Muslims from a neighbouring village joined the fight during the course of which the Gurudwara was entered and damage was done to the doors and furniture.

Casualties are reported as follows:—

Among the Sikhs 13 were injured of whom one died and 6 others are in a dangerous condition.

Among the Mohamedans 10 were injured of whom none are in a dangerous condition.

A police force posted there to get the situation under control are reported to have fired about 25 shots. No case of gunshot wounds have so far been reported. Some of the police received minor injuries.

The Deputy Commissioner of Attock arrived at the scene during the night and immediately arranged for the removal of the seriously injured to hospital at Fatehjahan. He held a Magisterial enquiry into the police firing on the spot and placed 18 persons on security to keep peace.

Cases in connection with the rioting are being worked out by a Muslim and 4 Sikh officers jointly. Police reinforcements have been sent to Kot Fateh Khan and the situation is now completely under control. The Commissioner of Rawalpindi is visiting the place to-day.—United Press.

SIKH-MUSLIM RIOT

LAHORE: April 3.

Further details of the Kot Fateh-Khan Sikh-Muslim riot show that the Sikhs were holding a *kirtan* after 7 p.m. when Muslims in the locality gathered and objected to singing at that late hour.

The Sikhs paid no heed to their pleadings whereupon the Muslims began to throw stones at the Gurdwara. Later a skirmish occurred, leading to casualties.

The Commissioner of Rawalpindi, who had motored to the place, told the "Associated Press on his return that the Sikhs had made no statement, and in the absence thereof no arrests were made.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC SERVANT

Prosecution Case Against Meherally And Others

The first fruits of the new ministry were witnessed at the Court of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade on Saturday afternoon.

Charged with riotous and disorderly behaviour, under Section 122 of Act IV of 1902 and obstructing a police officer in the discharge of his duty, under Section 186 I.P.C., Socialist leader, Yusuf J. Meherally, stood smiling.

The Court-house was crowded with black-coated lawyers, newspapermen and Congress sympathisers.

The Esplanade police who placed the charge sheet stated that at about 5 p. m. on Friday evening, a crowd carrying a Congress banner, collected before the Corporation building in order to demonstrate their disapproval of the action of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in accepting the office of Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay.

As they were causing obstruction to traffic one of the volunteers was arrested. At this stage, Mr. Meherally is alleged to have intervened and attempted to obstruct the police in arresting other volunteers. Thereupon Mr. Meherally himself was placed under arrest.

Messrs. D S Babrekar and N T Shroff appeared for the accused and asked for time. Adjournment was granted till April 10.

Procession Near Court

A crowd of Congress sympathisers gathered outside the court-house and marched in procession, crying "Inquilab Zindabad" and other national slogans.

Before Hon. Magistrates

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Esplanade was crowded this morning when Mr. Yusuf Meherally and five other persons appeared before Sir S. B. Billimoria and Lieut. J. D. Kothawala to answer charges of obstruction to traffic and disorderly behaviour, preferred against them by the Esplanade police.

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. M. R. Masani were present in the Court.

Mr. D. S. Babrekar appeared for all the accused.

Mr. C B Velkar, Police Prosecutor stated that a charge of obstructing a public servant while discharging his duty was preferred by the police under Section 122 of the Bombay City Police Act read with Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code. The charge sheet would be laid before the Chief Presidency Magistrate later in the day. Mr. Meherally was directed to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Cases Postponed

Mr. M M Gandhi and Mr. Bhatook Desai were charged with causing obstruction of traffic. A similar charge was brought against Mr. Bhagawandas Kapadia, Mr. Girdharlal Thakkar was charged with disorderly behaviour. The cases against all the four were postponed till the 8th inst.

The case against Mr. Mahant Kumar who was kept in police custod[illegible] last evening was [illegible] by Mr. Babrekar stated that Mr. Mahant Kumar was not allowed to communicate with his relatives so as to obtain money for bail. In cases of this kind, where persons were charged with obstructing traffic, the police usually were satisfied with a bail of Rs. 2 to Rs. 5, and in this case a bail for Rs. 20 was demanded. He did not know why this case was treated as a special case.

Mahant Kumar was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 10/-. His case too was postponed till the 8th instant.

RAJEN BABU FOR MONGHYR

PATNA, April 2.

Babu Rajendra Prasad proceeded to Barhariya Monghyr this afternoon to enquire into the agrarian troubles existing there. He returns to Patna on April 4.—United Press.

Congress Worker Arrested

AHMEDABAD: April 3.

Nathalal Mansukhlal Shah, a Congress worker of Limbdi, has been arrested by the District Police for alleged violation of the District Magistrate's order directing him not to enter the limits of British India without Government permission.—A. P.

Two-Party Line Service

With reference to the letter from "Pro Bono Publico" published in the "Chronicle" of the 27th ultimo, under the heading "Two-Party Line Telephones," the Joint Secretary of the Bombay Telephone Company, writes:—

The Two-Party Line Service is designed for absolute secrecy, apparatus being inserted in the line to ensure that this is so It is, however, quite possible that the apparatus in question needs adjusting. If this particular piece of apparatus is working properly, it is impossible for one subscriber to overhear the conversation of the other co-subscriber. If the subscriber who has written to you would be good enough to write to me giving his number, I will be only too pleased to go into the cause of the trouble of which he complains.

The baby brings joy and hope in the life of the mother but the toll of hair that he levies is disquieting. Not one or two but whole meshes of hair come out day after day in your comb as you tidy your hair and there seems to be no end to the shedding, thus dissipating your most valuable personal appearance asset. However mothers need not worry. This constant falling of hair can be stopped and the lost hair easily re-grown by using Vitex. Child-birth and illness tax the bodies' resources to the utmost. Unable to get their normal portion of nourishment hair are among the first to suffer. At such periods let "VITEX" world's best hair grower feed your hair roots and undo the harm. Vitex the well-known French hair grower, which is a natural hair food and tonic combined not only stops hair falling but re-grows luxuriant tresses in a few weeks. You should begin using Vitex immediately because the longer you neglect your hair the harder it will be to get back your beautiful long hair. It takes only three minutes a day and yet in that short time it performs wonders. Vitex stops hair falling and grows new luxuriant hair within an incredible short time.

VITEX Rs. 5/- per bottle

Around Theatre & Film Land

SHIRLEY TEMPLE IN "STOWAWAY" CONTINUED FOR SECOND WEEK

At The Regal

For her unusual role in her most remarkable picture, Shirley Temple had to learn some four hundred words of real Chinese, lending not only authenticity but extraordinary entertainment to the Twentieth Century-Fox Film, "Stowaway", now for the second week at the Regal Theatre. Singing and speaking in the official Mandarin dialect of China so well that she wins a prize in a Chinese theatre, Shirley had two hundred and fifty fellow students studying the language with her. These were the Chinese 'extras' in the film, all of whom spoke dialects other than the one the Chinese Government is endeavouring to make the official tongue of China. Cast in the role of the daughter of American missionaries in China, orphaned by a bandit raid, Shirley somehow gets to Shanghai, where she meets Robert Young, a rich young playboy, who loses his heart to her. The manner in which Shirley finally helps her handsome benefactor win the hand of Alice Faye, who was promised to another, provides outstanding entertainment. Also featured in the cast are Eugene Pallette, Helen Westley, Arthur Treacher, J. Edward Bromberg, and Astrid Allwyn. Darryl F. Zanuck, in charge of production, selected William A. Seiter to direct with B. G. De Sylva, Earl Carroll and Harold Wilson as associate Producers. Mack Gordon and Harry Revel wrote five song hits for Shirley and Alice Faye. Irving Caesar composed a happy topical song for the film.

"PREM KAHANI" INTRODUCES THREE NEW GIRLS

At The Opera

(CONTRIBUTED)

In the Bombay Talkies' new picture "Prem Kahani," Ashok Kumar is starred with three young ladies playing the three important feminine roles in the picture. The story which is as original as it is powerfully dramatic—has three important female characters. Ashok Kumar (as Jagat of 'Prem Kahani') loves one of them and she loves him; another loves him but he cannot love her; to

(Continued on Page 29.)

"The Plainsman" retained second week at Pathe.

Syt. Saigal in "President" at the Krishna. (New Theatres.)

"FLIGHT TO THE MARS" GIVES GLIMPSE INTO FUTURE

At The Capitol

A swift panorama of Universal's "Flight to the Mars" which opens on Tuesday the 6th April 1937 at the Capitol Theatre reveals armoured soldiers with ray guns; ladies in transparencies which turn them into mythical figures of another world; kings, and barbarians; ferocious beasts and mechanical devices that first were invented by the fertile mind of Alex Raymond, who created the newspaper strip. "Flight to the Mars" is a journey into the realm of fantasy, and at the same time a glimpse into the future. If anyone wants to know what this universe will be like a thousand years from now, "Flight to the Mars" unrolls the curtain from the mystery. The settings include massive architecture with heavy supporting columns; wide majestic sweeps of curving marble stairs; huge tapestries, urns, rugs and wroughtiron filigree. Three is the wizard scientist's laboratory with its electrical, chemical, astronomical and radioactive equipment. There are weird caves and tunnels; deep-sea monsters, giant reptiles, and astounding creatures like the Gocko, which challenge the imagination. There are rocket ships for all travel and Hydrocycles for submarine passage. There is radio communication between planets and, marvel of marvels, the Spaceograph, which might be said to out-tell television. Buster Crabbe is the star of "Flight to the Mars".

"KULVADHU"

At The Imperial

(CONTRIBUTED)

Continuously for three weeks Sagar's great social picture "Kulvadhu" (Daughter-in-law) has been drawing great crowds at the Imperial Cinema, Bombay, where it was first released. The picture has taken the City by storm and all roads seem to lead to the Imperial Talkies.

Delighted by the marvellous response given by the public, Seth. Chimanlal Desai has offered Rs. 750 in prizes to the winners of a competition inviting comments from the public on "Kulvadhu", and similar social themes.

The picture promises to run for several weeks more in Bombay and should be equally well received at all other stations.

"Flight To The Mars" from Tuesday next at the Capitol.

Shirley Temple in "Stowaway"—second week at the Regal.

About Studios And Stars

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

(CONTRIBUTED.)

RADHA FILM CO. (Calcutta):

Chinnahar: Director Hari Bhanja with cameraman Probodh Dass has just started the scene of the bedroom of Himansu Choudhury. It is here that the hero Lokenath meets his lost love only to be spurned. Here Miss Maya Mukherji as Lila will sing her first song.

Miss Nibhanani has given brilliant performance of her histrionic talents as Josoda in her chamber. Director Phani Burma and cameraman Jatin Dass are taking great pains for this talkie. Mr. N. Paul, M.Sc. is recording.

HINDI MANMAYEE GIRLS' SCHOOL: The rehearsal of Hindi Manmayee have started again.

ABU HOSSAIN: As announcement already made regarding late dramatist and Poet Girish Chandra Ghosh's "Abu Hossain" is confirmed. The casting will be made shortly.

"KHUNI KON?" FOR SINDH AND MADRAS: Messrs. Gvalini Bros., have purchased the sole exploitation rights of "Khuni Khon?" for Sindh and Baluchistan and Messrs General Film Distributing Co., Madras have taken over the distribution agency of this picture for Madras circuit.

LAKSHI THE HARIJAN GIRL: The editing of this picture is being done by Amar Chatterji in collaboration with the Director Mr. C. V. Raman, B.A., LL.B.

PRABHAT STUDIOS

All-India Prabhat Distributors Convention:—The first All-India Prabhat Distributors Convention was held at Prabhat Nagar, Poona, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of March, 1937. Mr. V. Shantaram declared the Prabhat policy of not selling off the Provincial rights of any Prabhat pictures in order to make the exhibitors' position sound by enabling them to secure Prabhat pictures from one and the same prabhat distributors.

It is also under consideration that Prabhat pictures could be booked without any previous minimum guarantee from the exhibitors. Similar Provincial conventions will be immediately called by the Prabhat distributors at centres like Bombay, Lahore and Delhi in which the substantial points arrived at in the Poona session will be discussed as well as the difficulties of the exhibitors will be considered. The exhibitors, should co-operate with the Prabhat distributors and enable them to put before Prabhat the facts and figures of their position. The memorable decisions arrived at in this convention might shortly assume a wider form and lead to the cause of progress of the Indian Film Industry in general. All the delegates of the convention were pleased to see the smooth and disciplined working of the Prabhat Studio.

TUKARAM:: Tukaram, a Marathi production directed by Messrs V. Damle and S. Fattelal is adding golden pages to the history of Prabhat. Wherever the picture is shown it is reaching the highest level of popularity and box-office collections. In Bombay and Poona it has entered the 14th and 19th week respectively and is having packed houses. Even at Bangalore non-Marathi station it has received an unexpected warm reception. All other stations like Akola, Nagpur and Dhulia are giving the same report.

BEYOND THE HORIZON: Prabhat's latest production—Beyond the Horizon—directed by K. Narain Kale is successfully running at Lahore, Karachi, Delhi and some other stations. It will be shortly released at Bombay, Poona and other important stations. The first week of Vaha at Lahore was an event. The distributor in his telegram expresses "Vaha Rewriting Box-Office History".

THE UNEXPECTED OR DUNIYA NA MANE?

Mr. V. Shantaram has started the shooting work of his first social. The unexpected, Prabhat's first social is going to be quite original and different from all the pictures produced hitherto. Mr. Shantaram is taking extreme pains to bring out successfully his precious ideas. He is handling the picture according to his own and new technique. At the same time the presentation of the story will be such as to sound the depth of the hearts of the public. Every still, every shot, every character from the picture will not only be original and effective but will prove the efforts of the Director to create a perfect Indian atmosphere. The routine of background music and orchestra effects will be found to have no place in this picture. Instead of that a new system of—but wait—Mr. Bhole will be displeased with the publicity man if it is disclosed so soon. The Unexpected will be a picture which every Indian will feel proud of. The names Shanta Apte, Keshavrao Date, Vasanti, Mrs. Vimalabai Vasistha, Gouri, Master Chhotu are enough to give the public the idea of the brilliant cast.

Kumari Radha Rani in "Forward March" at the Wellington

From "Sharafi Loot" at the West-End (Ranjit).

Syt. Motilal in "Kul Vadhu" at the Imperial.

"Prem Kahani" Introduces Three New Girls

(Continued from Page 28.)

... third he is married. It is an ...iguing situation, no doubt, and rather an uncomfortable position for a young man to be in. On this strange quadrangle is built up a drama of intense emotions which gains from the fine portrayal which Ashok Kumar and his supporting cast have put over. The three young ladies playing opposite Ashok Kumar are Maya Devi, Vimala Devi and Madhurika Devi. Maya who is a new find of the Bombay Talkies makes her debut in "Prem Kahani". She had to go through all kinds of Studio tests before this important role was assigned to her in "Prem Kahani." and the Bombay Talkies people are confident of her success. Vimala and Madhurika have both been with the Bombay Talkies for some time and were "schooled" in their previous productions, before they were given these important roles in "Prem Kahani."

STORM IN THE STUDIO.

The Bombay Talkies studio in Malad experienced a severe storm recently. Accompanied by terrific thunder lightning and rain, a furious wind swept over the entire studio at what is approximated a hundred miles per hour. The deafening roar of the storm was heard for miles, but it is remarkable that outside the studio grounds neither rain nor a gale was experienced. The "storm" was "manufactured" in the studio for an exciting scene in their new picture, "Prem Kahani."

Sport From All Quarters

Mountaineering Thrills

An Exciting Sport With Plenty Of Risks —And Fun!

Some where deep down in most of us lies dormant a streak of advanture. Nothing could appeal more to this rugged element of our nature than a hearty mountain climb, that a romantic vision the very word conjures up. How keen a delight do we feel at the mere thought of it. But this feeling fades into insignifiance when compared with the actual experience of coming face to face with a gargantuan formation of Nature—a formation that "uprears its lofty bastion to the sky." The blood courses quicker through the veins, the heart misses a beat. Our excitement is roused to the fullest pitch—but stimulation of our activity alone will not do; something more substantial is essential to the conquest of the mountains —Perseverance. It is by having the freatest patience, and indomitable courage that we can triumph in reaching the top most pinnacle. It was this unfailing courage and unending faith that characterized the efforts of Scott and other gallant mountaineers, who endeavoured to overcome the world's unvanquished peak:—Mount Everest. These intrepid men failed no doubt, but their heroic efforts were something great in themselves.

UPWARDS EVER!

We do wish to follow in their footsteps, albeit in a modest way, must profit by their excellent exabple. In the fact of overwhelming odds we must climb upwards, "Excelsior", our motto, faith our guide. Emulating the sttead fast ideals of those men, many of whom laid down their lives in the cause of mountaineering, will alone enable us to extract even a whit of pleasure from our mountain excursion.

As we climb, we feel the vigorous air brushing against our cheeks and sending a healthy glow to them. Ah, what a pleasant battle this is with the forces of Nature. The biting wind scarsour cheeks and chaps our fingers; the stony edges cut through our wollen socks. Here there is no "comed" music, but there is the melody of the breeze whistling in our covered ears. How bracing is this climb, how grim the odds confronting us. But higher must we go, stumbling here perhaps, faltering there perchance. But what of that? It makes the "Game" all the more exciting and livelier. If the mountain is particularly rugged, we must take the precaution of carrying with us a rope One end of it may be tied round the waist of the leader of the party, and the rest of it similary encircled round the other members The leader hauls himself up crevice and fern, and we follow. A false or reckness move on the part of one of us, may cost the lives of all concerned; hence we must go upwards with precaution. It goes without saying that we are all armed with Thermos Flask to carry our "drinks;" or we may have with us a special apparatus by means of which our food may be cooked and our drinks heated on the very top of the mountain-(Papins digester), presuming we managed to reach the spot. As higher we go, the air grows thinner and our oxygen-tubes are most comforting. What a glorious view we have as the panorama of the city spreads below us—green and grey and gold. The church spires look like miniature playthings, the green trees are a veritable forest of tiny leaves, and human beings are of course indiscernable, sometimes we see clouds drifting actually below us, and we feel a secret joy in thinking we are" up above the world so high." May be our limbs feel numb and brittle, and our breath comes in gasps, but all the same there is the pleasure of achievement which nothing else can beat.

As we begin our descent, the blood commerces to circulate more freely in our system and our teeth stop chattering, which is a decided relief. But every difficulty is not yet over. We may on our way downwards meet a mountain-blizzard, or lose our way in a fog so dense, we can hardly glimpse each other. Or worse still, we may be unfortunate enough to be buried in an avalanche from above But such "fears" serve to add a most intriguing spice of adventure to our excursion—a spice whose flavour we relish.

When we are on "terra-firma" again, we feel proud of ourselves, and yes, a little more comfortable.

Mountain-climbing, therefore, is indeed a pleasant" job of work". Difficulties there are in plenty, but what were difficulties made for, if not to be overcome?.

Cocktails Began With Cock-Fighting

What is a cocktail? The origin of the expression was explained by Mr. Thomas Bagley, socilitor, at Stone (Staffs) Police Court yseterday.

"It dates back" he said, "to the days of cock-fighting, when spectators used to toast feathers left in its tail after the contest.

"The number of ingredients in the drink corresponded with the number of feathers left".

MAKE CRICKET ATTRACTIVE

Commission To Inquire Problems Of First Class Counties

It is probable that the most significant decision at the meeting of the Advisory County Cricket Committee of Great Britain was the adoption of a proposition but forward by Warwickshire to establish a Commission of Inquiry into the problems confronting the first classs counties

"It follows the pertinent contribution made by the Editor in the new issue of Wisden's. He is fighting hard for a reduction of the county programme. It is a point upon which nearly everyone is agreed in principle. The difficulty lies in restricting the programme. so long as there are as many as seventeen counties considered first-class.

THE PLAYERS WHO MAKE CRICKET DULL

The problem with some of the counties—and it is the basic problem of all the others—is how long they can go on with the meagre support they command.

I insist that the way out is not to appeal for a reduction in entertainment tax or to protest against the growing counter-attractions like dogs, speedways, skating, and the overlaping of football.

"County cricket must—if it is to command the support necessary to keep it going—be made more attractive than these other entertainments to the people who pay".

I know the old attitude, that cricket must not be subordinated to the people who watch it, that the game is for the player, and all that sort of thing. The simple retort is that if cricket is played in the spirit in which it was meant to be played it is an attractive game, and that the game would still flourish without the County Championships. It is the players who make it dull.

CUTTING DOWN APPEALS AGAINST LIGHT

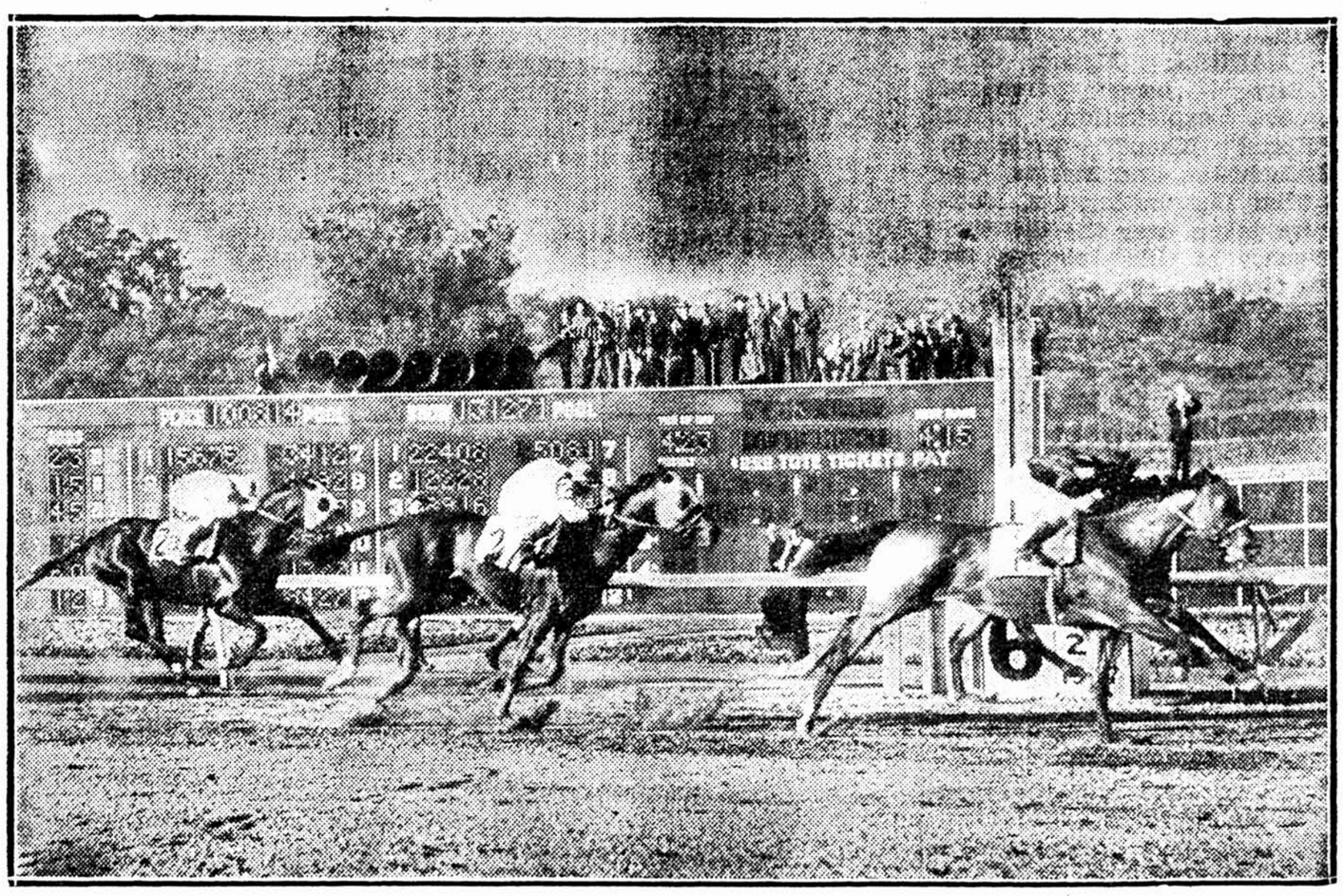
It is welcome news that counties are to instruct their captains against making "unnecessary or doubtful" appeals against the light.

These appeals are sometimes, I am afraid, attempted towards the end of the day when no person with normal eyesight could be inconvenienced.

The re-election of the exsisting Selection Committee is only significant in that it has been made operative for a single year. The labours of the committee this season need not be arduous.

For Australia's visit next summer I join sides with those who would like the number raised to five, including at least one present player.

CAMERA FINISH OF WORLD'S RICHEST RACE



So close together that they look like one horse, Rosemont and Seabischit are shown crossing the finish line in the Santa Anita Handicap, world's richest race, at Santa Anita track, at Arcadia, California. It took a photograph to decide the winner, but Rosemont took first money—Dols. 91,300—by a nose. Rosemont ran the mile and a quarter course in 2-02 4|5—three-fifths of a second under the track record.

ASHES

Ashes, which England failed to recover at Melbourne, were invented by cartoonist of "Sporting Times" in 1882.

After Australian cricketers' victory in 1882, he wrote mock epitapr: "In affectionate rememberanc of English cricket, which died at the Oval on 29th August, 1882, deeply lamented by a large circle of sorrowing friends and acquaintances. R.I.P.—N.B. The body will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia".

In autumn of 1882 Hon. Ivo Bligh (late Lord Darnley) took English team to Australia and won the two matches out of three. After third, some Melburne ladies put some ashes in a small urn which they presented to Bligh. Urn bore an inscription taken from "Punch" After his death in 1927 it passed by will to M.C.C..

In 1882-83 tour Bligh secured not only Ashes but a bride.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

National Hartal

April 1st marked the inauguration of the much-condemned new Constitution. It verily seemed, however, to be a case of still-birth. For rarely has one seen such a spontaneous and successful Hartal as was observed throughout the country on Thursday. The resentment against the mockery of the new "reforme," which was finally unmasked by the Governors' refusal to give the modest assurance asked for by the Congress leaders, is so strong and so widespread that little persuasion was needed for the public to observe the Hartal. It was a most peaceful and a most eloquent protest of the nation, and generally passed on without any untoward incidents. And the arrest of a number of Congress workers in Calcutta, Delhi and Patna on that very day provided a very piquant commentary on the "Swarajya" which has been vouchsafed to us!

Bombay's Protest

In common with the rest of the country, Bombay marked the day with a complete political strike. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had drawn up a whole day programme, which was carried through with the greatest enthusiasm. The day began with a number of Prabhat Pheries which were followed by a cyclists' procession. Most of the shops were, of course, closed; so also most of the mercantile firms and associations had decided to transact no business on that day. The Nationalist press also had declared it as a (all-too-rare!) holiday. A huge procession started in the even from Azad Maidan and wending its way through the business areas reached the Chowpatty foreshore in a most orderly manner. There it was joined by another procession from the North of the city which was mainly composed of mill workers. It was verily a mammoth gathering which attended the main protest meeting, which was the 'piece de resistance' of the day's programme. It was presided over by Mr. K. F. Nariman and addressed by a number of prominent Congress and Labour leaders. The main resolution adopted at the meeting condemnd eand utterly rejected the Constitution and demanded its withdrawal in accordance with the declared will of the people. Mr. Nariman on behalf of the Congress Party in the Bombay Assembly, threw out a challenge to the Governors and asked them to summon the legislatures in order that the Ministers appointed at present might obtain a vote of confidence.

Wheel Of Fortune

"The wheel of political fortune," says Sir Dhanjishah Cooper, Bombay's first "Premier" in the statement he issued on the eve of his taking the reins of office, "has brought me to the Chief Ministership of the great Presidency of Bombay." No remark would be more true and apposite. But five years ago Sir D. B. Cooper was merely a backlbencher in the Bombay Legislative Council. Though he took a good deal of interest in the municipal and local board affairs of his district, and though he was considered a one of the leaders of the local non-Brahmin party, Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper had hardly any claims to be called a political figure in the Presidency. Thus when he stepped in the shoes of Sir Rustom Vakeel as a Minister on the latter's sudden death in 1932, the appointment caused a good deal of surprise. Since that time however, Sir Dhanjishah's rise has been almost meteoric. Within two years he was elevated to the Executive Councillorship and placed in charge of the financial portfolio! And now, upon his own admission, the wheel of fortune has turned again and thrust upon him the premiership of this great presidency!

Cooper's Colleagues

Of the three colleagues of the "Premier," Sir S. T. Kambli deserves the first mention, if only because he has been a Minister for a good many years now. His career, however, is too well-known in the Presidency to be recounted here again. Mr. Hooseinally Rahmtoola is one of the prominent merchants in the city and was the President of the Bombay Legislative Council for the last year. Now, however, he is not even a member of the present legislature, having been defeated in the recent elections to the Upper Chamber. And last, but not least, we come to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who translated himself from the mayoral to the ministerial chair on April 1st. The bitterest comments are being heard everywhere in the city regarding the action of Mr. Mehta in joining a Ministry of such a character and antecedents. It is stigmatised as a gross betrayal of all the principles which the Trade Union and Labour leader has professed so long! The Democratic Swarajya Party has, indeed, forfeited what little political reputation it had by allowing its leader to accept office under the present circumstances.

Not Representative

By no stretch of fancy can the present ministry be called representative. Both the Knights in the Cabinet belong to the non-Brahmin Party which has followed their brethren in the south into political wilderness. Even the handful of the non-Brahmins who have been elected to the Assembly are far from satisfied with the present composition of the ministry and some of them have already formed an Opposition Group of their own. The "Premier" can only depend upon the newly-formed Progressive Party, which includes the Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and a few other non-descripts. On the most liberal computation, however, its strength would not exceed twenty members. These are the only members who are expected to support the ministry through thick and thin. For though the Muslim League is committed to working the Constitution, it is very angry with Mr. Rahimtoola for having joined the Cabinet against the clear mandate of its executive. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta may count upon the support of the five or six Democrats, which will hardly counterbalance the stiff opposition he will be confronted with by his erstwhile colleagues.

Castle Of Cards

It all appears as a castle of cards which is bound to tumble down at the first breath of opposition. We will no doubt witness any amount of wirepulling and manouvering during the next few weeks. The "Premier" has yet kept three ministerships in his pocket as a bait to his hook and a few more members may be expected to join the ministerial group. But their total number is not likely to exceed fifty on the most liberal estimate, which hardly gives a rosy prospect for the Cooper Cabinet. Indeed it will go down ignominously on the very day the legislatre meets!

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The National Flag

HOW TO DISPLAY AND HOW TO RESPECT IT

It Is The Symbol Of A Country's Nationhood, Its Unity And Its Freedom

(In view of the attempted slight to the Indian National Flag by a section of the Delhi Police and the vindication of its honour by Congressmen in the Legislative Assembly, the following article on the subject of the symbolism of the National Flag, contributed to the "Irish Press," will be read with interest).

With one exception, so far as I know, the national flag of every country is the symbol of its nationhood, of its unity, of its freedom, (writes "M. C." in the "Irish Press"). The exception, of course, is the Union Jack in which the Cross of St. Patrick has been included since the time of the Union without the consent and against the desires of the Irish people.

The heraldic designs of mediaeval history have given place in many flags to the more democratic tricolour. Lafayette, who was made Commander-in-Chief of the French National Guard the day after the storming of the Bastille in the French Revolution, suggested the tricolour red, white and blue, of modern France. Our Irish Tricolour symbolises the ideal of unity between orange and green. The Chinese have replaced their yellow dragon with a flag of five stripes—crimson, yellow, white blue and black—to denote the five racial stocks, Mongul, Chinese, Manchu, Turki and Tibetan that make up China

Use Of The Flag

In time of peace it is not correct to fly the National Flag higher than that of any other country, but it takes the place of honour of any line of flags and it must be raised first and lowered last.

When a number of flags are carried in procession the National Flag takes its place in the centre front of the line. When only two are carried it goes to the marching right.

No local or commercial flags may be flown over or to the right of the National Flag.

When flags are crossed at the back of or over a stage the staff of the National Flag is in front of the staff of the other flag. From platforms it is flown at the speaker's right It must never be displayed in such a way that it is in danger of getting torn or soiled. It may not be used as a tablecloth

When flown at half mast to indicate mourning the Flag is first brought full to the masthead, then lowered to the half-mast position. It should never be both half-masted and dressed with crepe, but two streamers of crepe at the point of the staff may be used instead of half-masting it for mourning.

At funerals the Flag must never be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

Unveiling

When used at unveilings the Flag should never be allowed to fall to the ground, but should be

(Continued on page 33)

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

B. B. & C. I. Railway Beat Sholapur Club

Match Comfortably Won By A Good Margin Of 4 Goals

The B. B. & C.I. Railway team moved further in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this evening by accounting for the Sholapur Hockey Club with a comfortable margin of 5 goals to 1.

Unlike the second, the first half was well contested, the rival teams evenly sharing the exchanges, though the winners established a lead of 2 goals to 1. Dean, the Railway inside-right, drew first blood while a little later Lodricks netted the second goal. Stanley, the Visitors' centre-forward, reduced the lead before the interval.

LODRICK'S HAT-TRICK.

It was again a ding-dong affair in the beginning of the second half, but as the game progressed, the winners completely outclassed their opponents; Lodricks, their inside-left, who had scored a goal in the initial half, was instrumental in adding two more spectacular goals, thus completing his hat-trick. This discouraged the Visitors to a considerable extent and Popin, the right-wing, gave the finishing touch by scoring the fifth goal, the Railway coming out comfortable winners by 5 goals to 1.

Result:—

B.B. & C.I. ..... 5 goals.

SHOLAPUR H. C. .... 1 goal.

The Teams:—

B.B. & C.I.:—D. Nelson; Waddell and Bartlett; C. Nelson, Page and Boezalt; Popin, Dean, Fernandes, Lodricks and W. Bartlett.

SHOLAPUR H. C.:— Jackson; Mackenzie and Calmeyano; Ambadass, Stanley and Neol; Calmeyons, Popin, Hearn, Paul and Jones.

SUNDAY'S GAME: 5 P. M.

City Armed Police v. Kirkee Ordnance.

TATA SHIELD TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The following are the results of the matches played in the Tata Shield Tennis Tournament, at the Bombay Gymkhana courts, Queen's Road on Saturday afternoon:—

Bombay Gymkhana beat Khar Gymkhana (9 games to 0).

Parsi Gymkhana beat Y.M.C.A. (5 games to 1).

Kumari Rampyari and Mazarkhan in "Sonhera Sansar" at Roxy.

Comedian Valin and Miss Orlovskaya, members of the Russian Ballet, performing a comic dance on the Capitol stage.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.).

P.M.

7-30 Big Ben. 'Stars of Italian Opera.' 7-50 The BBC Midland Orchestra. Leader, Alfred Cave; conducted by Reginald Burston. 8-45 A Religious Service (Church of England). From Croydon Parish Church, London. Address by the Bishop of Croydon. 9-35 The Alfredo Campoli Trio. 10-0 Weekly Newsletter. Sports Summary, and Announcements.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

A.M.

11-0 Light Classical Music. Bai Tarabai of Gadag.

Noon.

12-0 Music from Filmland. Indian music from the Wellington Cinema.

P.M.

12-30 "For Children." (Gujarati.) "Akbar and Pratap." Rhyms and Songs. By Kavi Lalitjee. 1-0 A Studio Concert. The Radio Quartette. Leader: Domnic Pereira. 4-30 Light Sunday Selections. Ahmed Dilawar. 5-15 "The Evening Star." Patna Prabha. (Recorded H.M.V.) 5-30 "Parivat". A Gujarati Play by Chandra Vin. Presented by amateur artist cast. 6-30 Evensong. From the Afghan Memorial Church. At the Organ. Frank O. Stredwick. 7-30 "You asked for it." (Recorded Parlophone.) 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "The Tin-Can Mail." By Alastair MacRae. 9-15 The News. 9-30 A Classical Concert. (Aftab-I-Musiqui Ustad Fyaz Khan of Baroda. Hori (Dhamar) Khayal Thumri. (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.)

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A building at Mandvi was the scene of an extraordinary midnight drama yesterday.

A woman residing with her husband on the second floor of Ebrahim Mohamad Raoji Building, in Shah Gully, Mandvi, raised an alarm.

Mohanlal Wanmali, her husband, was roused from sleep by her cries. He saw the woman ablaze, rushed to the water tap, and poured a quantity on her, and cried about for help.

Before any help could arrive, the woman had succumbed to her injuries.

Behind this tragedy lies an extraordinary story.

HIS WIFE'S GHOST.

It is stated that Shantibai, the dead woman was obsessed with the belief that the ghost of her husband's first wife had taken possession of him, his relatives and even the neighbours.

She had not, it is stated, taken meals for the last two days nor had she spoken a word to anybody.

The body was removed to the morgue.

An inquest will be held in due course

Religious differences among members of the same community living in the same Moholla are said to have ended in a serious affray at Baniyan Street, Pydhoni, Friday afternoon.

It was stated that Abdul Karim Yusuf, a hawker in clothes, was returning home through Baniyan Street when he was accosted by one "Abu" at the shop of one Mahomed Kassam Jariwalla and questioned as to why he chose to follow Wahabi Moulvis named Jaudat and Abdul Sakoor of Kasai Moholla.

Thereupon Abdul Karim replied that he followed them because he liked them.

At this, it was stated 'Abu' and the accused Alli Mahomed Valli Mahomed (25), Ali Mahomed Jamma (28), Osman Mahomed Walli Mahomed (28) and Mahomed Ismail (25), all youngmen, threatened to assault him if he followed the Wahibi Maulvis.

Soon after he was, it is alleged assaulted by Valli Mahomed and Alli Mahomed with fist blows.

Later, Abdul Karim went to the shop of one Moosabi and returned to the spot of alleged assault when the two accused came out with knives, whilst the others started abusing him.

They rushed at him but Alli Mohomed was prevented by some people. Valli Mahomed however, chased him towards Kazi Street, and, it was alleged, stabbed him on his left shoulder causing serious injuries.

He was later removed to the J. J. Hospital by the Police. The knife, examination showed, had penetrated the lungs.

His condition being precarious, his dying declaration was recorded.

The police later arrested the four accused with the help of certain witnesses.

The first two accused were remanded into custody while the other two were released on bail in a sum of Rs. 200 (cash Rs. 50) till the 17th instant by Mr. Mathalone at Mazgaon Police Court.

1 Year's R. I. For Breach Of Trust

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, passed a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment on S. A. Pedersen Assistant Manager of Messrs. Maitland Craig Ltd., Bombay, on his being found guilty of criminal breach of trust of Rs. 11,379

The prosecution case was that Pedersen was in charge of the Bombay branch and he submitted periodically his statements of account to the Head-Office at Calcutta. During the months of November and December last certain discrepancies were noticed and Mr. J Robinson, a Director of the Company, came to Bombay to investigate.

Mr. Robinson during his stay in Bombay found that Pedersen had not been attending office regularly and several sums of money received by him had not been properly accounted for in the books. The account books had also been taken away by the accused.

The accounts were subsequently audited and a sum of Rs. 11,379 were found to have been misappropriated. A complaint was lodged with the police and the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. It was stated that he had gambled very heavily on the race course, and as a result he had lost the money which he had misappropriated. He prayed for clemency.

The Magistrate took a very serious view of the offence and as the accused admitted a previous conviction for cheating, passed orders as stated above.

The Government of India have decided to form a Lands Branch of the Cantonments Department, on a permanent basis with effect from the 1st April, 1937, for the direct management of Government land in Cantonments. This has been done in pursuance of the principles enunciated in the Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1936.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SERGEANT

Journalist On Duty Assaulted And Hand-Cuffed

Considerable indignation has been caused in local journalist circles over the alleged high-handed treatment accorded to Mr. A. J. Lobo, a reporter attached to the "United Press," by Mr. Quilter, a sergeant, at the De-Lisle Road Police Station.

It is alleged that on the evening of March 31, Mr. Lobo on hearing reports of a disturbance in connection with a cycle procession of some Congress workers at Byculla on the eve of the "Hartal", went to the Byculla Police Station to make enquiries.

Sergeant Quilter, who was standing at the gate of the police station without making any enquiries as to the identity of Mr. Lobo, it is said, rushed towards him and handled him roughly. It is alleged that he dealt several blows at the face of Mr. Lobo and dragged him to the police station where he was again assaulted. Mr. Lobo began to bleed one of his teeth being rudely shaken.

To add insult to injury Mr. Lobo was handcuffed and taken on foot to the J. J. Hospital After treatment of the wounds he was taken back to the police lock-up and released next morning.

Deputy-Commissioner Uren, who visited the lock-up on Thursday morning, saw Mr. Lobo bleeding and with blood-stained clothes and expressed great surprise at the incident.

Mr. A. Subba Rao, the Editor of the "United Press", has made a representation to the Commissioner of Police expressing strong indignation and resentment at the high-handed action of the sergeant against Mr. Lobo who went to the police station in pursuit of his journalistic duties

Lady Brabourne (centre) presided over sale of work organised at Sir C. J. Hall on Friday, in aid of Naigaum Social Service League.

THE NATIONAL FLAG

(Continued from Page 31.)

raised aloft on its post to form a distinctive feature during the subsequent proceedings. It should not really be used at all to cover the monument before being unveiled.

It should never be draped on a motor car, but carried free flying from a staff which may be fixed firmly to the car, but never so that the Flag can get soiled. When a flag gets faded or torn burn it and replace it with a new one.

For decorations bunting in the National Colours should be used. The stripes can then run horizontally. It is not correct to use the Flag as a portion of a costume or an athletic uniform, or to embroider it on handkerchiefts or cushions. Neither is in correct to put lettering of any kind on it. It should not be nailed or tacked to a post, but it should either run on halliards, or a seam, wide enough to take the post should be sewn at the green end.

The Flag should never be left flying at night, but should be lowered slowly at dusk. At daylight, or at a settled hour in the morning it should be briskly raised.

Victory And Defeat

All this ceremonial usage in times of peace is in striking contrast with the histories of the various flags in time of war and danger. They become symbolic then with national effort in victory, but still more in defeat and subsequent uprising. The German Imperial Standard bit the dust in intense and utter humiliation after the Great War, but to-day, in consequence the whole world is in trembling apprehension of what the consequences of that unwise degradation of a whole people may lead to in our own time.

I do not know who was responsible for the Green Flag with a Union Jack in the corner which was not uncommonly seen here before 1916, but this visible sign of the way our destiny seemed to be shaping had a considerable part in rallying the people round the Declaration of Independence symbolised by the Tricolour over the G. P. O. in Easter Week. One of the most colourful and moving events of 1917 was the hoisting of the Flag on the parapet of the G. P. O. ruins at Easter. Its full symbolism will not of course be realised till the union in peace of Orange and Green becomes fact.

Dr. Kanaiyalal C. Purani, Ph.D., son of Sjt. Chotubhai, B. Purani, M.L.A., recently returned from Germany after a prolonged study in the field of Psychology and Pedagogies, in the Universities of Munich, Leipzig, Prague, etc.

THUNDER & LIGHTNING IN DELHI

Walls And Roofs Crack

NEW DELHI, April 3.

The fusing of electric wires followed by a terrific thunder and lightning and the ventilators were on blaze, the walls and the roofs cracked and a fire brigade on the scene.

These were the experiences of those resting under the roof of the New Delhi Police Station early this morning.

Delhi has been experiencing a drizzle since last evening, and by the time the people retired for the night, a heavy downpour set in. By about 2 a. m. thunder and lightning disturbed and shocked many a restful sleeper. Everyone dreaded some disaster, so terrific was the roar of thunder. The people at the police station found the ventilators ablaze.

The Fire Brigade was summoned to the spot and the flames controlled.

No one is, however, hurt.—United Press.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT FOR DARJEELING

Assembly Budget Meeting In July

CALCUTTA, April 2.

It is understood that the new ministers are proceeding to Darjeeling as usual at the middle of this month and they will stay there till the middle of June.

The Secretariat closes at Calcutta on April 17 and opens at Darjeeling on April 19.

It is understood that henceforth the meetings of the Cabinet will be held at the Secretariat for which a room has been set apart fully furnished.

The first budget meeting of the Assembly will be held in July next —A.P.

'VARSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR

Chandavarkar Appointed For Third Time

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Bombay University Act of 1928, His Excellency the Chancellor of the Bombay University has re-appointed Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, B.A., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, to be Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University with effect from the 1st April, 1937

Mr. Chandavarkar has been Vice-Chancellor of the University from the 1st April, 1933, and he is entering upon the third successive term of office as Vice-Chancellor.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 8 POINTS UP

Gold Weak But Silver And Wheat Strong

BOMBAY, April 3.

On Saturday crossrates ruled steady.

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton opened steady and closed a shade higher on speculative buying.

GOLD EASY

London gold was easy but silver was firm.

COMMODITIES FIRM.

Wheat rubber and Jute ruled firm.

WALL STREET IRREGULAR.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was irregular.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1937

New York, April 3.

Previous closing	.....	14.38
To-day's opening	.....	14.42
Difference	.....	plus 04
To-day's closing	.....	14.46
Difference	.....	plus 08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1937

Liverpool, April 3.

Previous closing	.....	7.78
To-day's opening	.....	7.78
Difference	.....	nil
To-day's closing	.....	7.84
Difference	.....	plus 06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 249-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 3.

President Roosevelt's reassuming statement coupled with Liverpool advices had favourable effect on the market.

The session opened trading in May option at 14.12 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Later in the session some better speculative buying was witnessed and prices rose gradually closing at 14.46 with a rise of 8 points for May delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 3.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (14.40/14.33) 14.45/14.42
July (14.29/14.27) 14.28/14.26
October (13.72/13.70) 13.74/13.73

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 3.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (7.78) 7.84
American July (7.82) 7.88
Egyptian March (12.11) 12.10
Egyptian May (12.21) 12.20

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 3.

Broach cotton for July-August delivery moved between Rs. 255-8 and Rs. 254-12 at night. The closing rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 255-4. Broach April-May delivery was Rs. 5-4 lower.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 3.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/4) 2-3 1/4

JUTE

New Crop April May (£20 3/16 paid and buyers) £20 3/8 buyers
Dunlop March (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning March (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (12 3/4 value) 13 1/16 value
Forward July September (12 15/16 paid and value) 13 5/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£14 3/4 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April May (£14 7/8 sellers) £15 paid
Linseed La Plata April May (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April May (£16 sellers) £16 1/8 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 3.

Previous closing	.....	4.89 21/32
To-day's opening	.....	4.89 25/32
To-day's closing	.....	4.89 15/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 3.

Previous closing	.....	4.89.45
To-day's opening	.....	4.89.60
To-day's closing	.....	4.89.52

FRANC RATE

London, April 3.

Previous closing	.....	106.33
To-day's opening	.....	106.35
To-day's closing	.....	106.35
Difference	.....	plus 02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 3.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.89.60 and then eased to 4.89.59 later improving to 4.89.82 on some speculative support.

Franc opened at 106.35 and remained stationary with an undecided movement.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.032) 8.030
New York on Bombay (36.97) 36.97
London on Milan (92.96) 93.02
London on Shanghai (0.91 7/8) 0.91 7/8
London on Shanghai (1-2 21/32) 1-2 21/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£284 1/2 buyers £285 sellers weak) closed.
Lead (£30 3/8 buyers £30 7/16 sellers. Weak) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£73 to £75) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£87) closed.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 3.

Liverpool wheat May closed at 122 3/8 as against the previous closing at 120 1/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 3.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with May at 122 July 121 1/2 and October 115 1/2. The market displayed considerable activity on the strength of outside cables which induced good buying.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery May 1937

Bombay, April 3.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	.....	3	6	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	.....	3	5	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	.....	3	5	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	.....	3	5	9

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Govt. paper closed finally at 2-0 p.m. at Rs. 92-8-0.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	.....	92	11	0
Highest	.....	92	14/0	
Lowest	.....	92	8	0
Closing	.....	92	8	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 3.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 3.

The following were to-day's opening rates.

General Motors (dol 61 1/4) dol 61
N. Copper Mining (dol 62 1/4) dol 61 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 117 3/4) dol 116 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 145 1/2) unquoted.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 3.

The following cable information was received from London to night.

"India bought. Offerings small. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, April 3. Previous closing Prices.	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20 7/8d.	21d.
Forward	20 15/16d.	21d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 3.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-2-1 1/2) £7-2-0

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 3. 10-0 p.m.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	.....	54	2	0
Silver 1st settlement	.....	51	14	0
Silver 2nd settlement	.....	54	6	0
Gold ready	.....	35	0	9
Gold 1st settlement	.....	35	1	0
Gold 2nd settlement	.....	35	0	9
Sovereigns	.....	22	6	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 3.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	.....	6	2	9
Wheat September	.....	6	2	3
Linseed May	.....	8	6	0
Linseed September	.....	8	10	3

The tone was steady.

UMPIRES COMMITTEE: B.P.H.A. LIMITED.

The appointments in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament up to the 9th inst. are as under:—

Monday (5th April), 5-30 p.m.: Karachi Goans v. B.B. & C.I. A. F. (I); Mr. H. S. Lynn and Mr. K.S. Lynn.

Tuesday (6th April), 4-15 p.m.: Paraders Hockey Club v. Y. M. C.A. "A"; Mr. T.E. McKenzie and Mr. J. Pinto.

Tuesday (6th April), 5-30 p.m.: G. I.P. Rly. S.C. v. Kirkee United; Mr. Cyriaco de Souza and Mr. L. Hibbert.

Wednesday (7th April), 5-30 p.m.: Y.M.C.A. Lahore v. Lusitanians "B"; Mr. C. E. Rodrigues and Mr. M. C. Kapadia.

Thursday (8th April), 5-30 p.m.: Bangalore Y.M.C.A. v. Bhimraj Sports Club; Mr. O. Ernst and Capt. J. M. Lee.

Friday (9th April), 5-30 p.m.: B.E. S.T. Sports Club v. Y.M.C.A. Lahore or Lusitanians "B"; Mr. N. C. Nagporewalla and Mr. H. S. Lynn.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Wall Street Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 3.

The money market showed considerable animation during the week under the influence of numerous factors and occasionally operators found deep wells of cheap money not inexhaustible. Some judicious manipulation of the financial machinery eased the situation. However with the result that no undue difficulties encountered. Discount rates unbrightened and with latest issue being July maturities which is less sought for the average rate moved in the markets favour. Wheat and rubber both advanced.

Wall Street opened irregular.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Jutes ruled steady at the decline. Coals continued easier. Teas were steady and unchanged. In miscel'aneous, iron and steels opened firm, but closed easier, copper and mining shares displayed easier tendency, others keeping more or less unchanged, Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Two and three fourth per cent 1948/52 99/6; three and a half per cent G.P. 93; four per cent loan 1960/70 110/10; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 104/14

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1510 small odd lots; Reserve 128/8.

Railway:—Darjeeling Himalayan pref 104.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur ordy 19/8; Dunbar ordy 182; Elgin ordy 137; Kesoram 8/8; New Victoria ordy 1/10.

Coals:—Bengal 325; Burrakur 17/8; Lakurka 7/5; Nazira 10/12; Talcher 2/13; West Jamuria 16.

Jutes:—Alliance pref 105; Bharat Jute 27/8; Howrah 54/8; Kinnison 633/8; Lawrence 418/8; small lot; Megna 33.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 15/9; Indian copper 4/7; Rhodesia copper 4; United Provinces electric 210; Shahjahanpur electric 10/14; Burn and Company ordy 371 small lot; Indian steel and wire products defd 608 small lot; Indian iron and steel 72; B. I. Corporation ordy 5 cum div; Dunlop rubber ordy 28/12; do second pref 105; Walfords 3/2; Moola oil 3/1; Titaghur paper ordy 26/6; do defd 11/4; Midnapore Zemindary 110/8.

Rubbers:—Digwarrah 21/4; Bengal Timber Trading 266/8; India General Navigation ordy 137; Buland sugar 12/12.

Teas:—Bishnauth 29; Hasimara 51.—A. P.

KARACHI MARKET

Karachi, April 3.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton May 25/6, July 25/26
Panjab May 21/7/3, July 21/9.
Dessi American May 26/11, July 27/0/9 firm.
Wheat July 33/12/3 firm.
Toria May 43/4, July 43/15/6.
Gram July 23/6/3.
Cottonseed May 18/4/3, July 18/11.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

SANJANA—Jehangir Barjorji Sanjana, B.A.,J.P. Ex-Hony Magistrate, retired Chief Superintendent Revenue and Financial Deptt., Government Bombay. Died at 10-30 p.m. on Saturday. Funeral ceremony at Dungerwadi (upper Bangli) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday. Residence: 779, Daruwalla House, Parsi Colony, Dadar

HON. SIR S. KAMBLI.

The Hon. Sir Siddappa Kambli, Kt., Minister for Education, left Bombay on Saturday for Hubli where he will stay till April 7.

BOMBAY'S ADVOCATE-GENERAL

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Saturday states that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has appointed Mr. Kenneth McIntyre Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, to be Advocate-General for the Province of Bombay.

Our Bagalkot correspondent wires:—"The Editor of "Karnatak Vaibhav" has been fined Rs. 51 by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for publishing a defamatory letter."

Mr. M N Roy and Mrs. M N Roy are leaving Lucknow to-day for Allahabad where they will be staying at Anand Bhavan with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for a few days

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 3

Following a decline of 19 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 253/8 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 254 on scattered buying. At this level there was long liquidation and realising which depressed prices to Rs. 252/4 but under scattered covering prices steadied at Rs. 252/8. The undertone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point and it opened unchanged which influenced some buying in the local market and prices advanced to Rs. 253/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	249	12	0
Broach J/A	255	8	0
Oomra May	238	4	0
Oomra July	239	12	0
Bengal May	203	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 3.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	...	206	203	200	197
Punjab	...	206	203	200	197
Oomra No. 3	242	239	236	233	...
C. P. No. 1	255	252	249	246	...
C. P. No. 2	246	243	240	237	...
Broach No. 2	...	252	250	247	244
Punjab-Ame.	...	258	256	253	250
Surat	...	317	315	312	309
Rajpipla	...	307	305	302	299
Navsari	...	327	325	322	319

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 3.

100 Langli and Jalgaon 222
131 Langli and Co. Nagar 12 off
200 Volkart Bros Sailu 4 off
100 A Poddar Sindhurni 230
100 Andarshan Cletan Aurangabad 13 off
175 Andarshan Cletan Anti 55 on
100 Birla Bros Dhamangaon 235 1/4
130 Samji Karamshi Vambodi 10 off
105 Arjan Khimji Harda 16 off
127 K Devchand Gulabpura 206
200 Shrinivas Mill Kampala 197 1/2 on
100 Viram Ladha Neemuch 11 on

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 3.

Bengal Superfine	208/09
Bengal Fine	203/05
C. P. 1	242/43
C. P. 2	233/35
Arvi	233/35
Ellichpur	233/35
Berar	228/33
Khamgaon	228/33
Mulkapur	225/28
Khandesh	220/23
Jalna/Sailu	220/23
Burwah Sanavad	228/33
Mathia	205/10
Broach Fine	252/55
Punjab/American	247/57
Sind, N.T.	312/22
Punjab 289F.	322/32
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	307/11
Kim-Kosamba	312/15
Surat	319/22
Navsari	329/32
Kampala	444/47

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 3.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh	35	198,980
Central India	966	309,191
Barsi and Nagar	747	154,180
Hyderabad-Gaorani	503	85,885
Berar	597	516,299
Central Provinces	69	106,059
Total Oomras	2,917	1,370,594
Dholera	392	60,268
N.-W. Provinces	43	8,150
Rajputana	595	69,244
Sind-Punjab	1,422	286,002
Broach	4,246	220,600
Coompta and Dharwar	644	15,908
Westerns-Northerns	587	20,414
Cocoanada	...	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	3,997
Persian	...	10
American	...	6,901
Egyptian and African	625	212,266
Comilla Burma and other sorts	3	22
Total	11,474	2,274,500

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 1st April.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	5,374	307,326
Japan and China	3,729	957,410
Coast Ports	50	14,506
Up-country by Rail	..	173,038
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	67,714
Total	9,153	1,519,984

Professional Support In Steel Shares

Cotton Textiles Quietly Steady

BOMBAY, April 3.

In sympathy with disappointing foreign advices, the local Share Bazar opened quiet but under professional support prices hardened and the tone was steady.

President Roosevelt's warning on unjustified advance in steel prices is bound to check bullish enthusiasm and all advances are likely to meet increased selling pressure. The warning is not bearish but calls for a halt in the rise and with the absence of demand, prices are likely to assume sagging tendency. There will be occasional rallies but it will be difficult to be maintained in view of undermined confidence and labour troubles. There will not be any important following on the constructive side.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened to-day at Rs. 1,860 and after declining to Rs. 1,850 improved to Rs. 1,970 under persistent support of professional bulls. It was reported that some sold out bulls were replacing. Outside business is now greatly reduced and the market is left to Bazar operators.

It can be said that professional bulls are still manipulating the market and despite discouraging foreign advices the market is keeping firm as local bulls are still heavily loaded and seem anxious to liquidate. But in the absence of outside support, it will be impossible to liquidate holdings and the outside public will not be able to re-enter the market after the recent experience and unduly large budly differences, which they were called upon to pay.

The Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee's report will now be seriously considered by the Stock Exchange Board as the reply to the Government is to be submitted by the end of the month. In the meantime professional operators are likely to play their game with violent fluctuations on either side. Professional support was the main result of to-day's rise.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMAY, April 3.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 14)	320	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	1072	8
100 CENTURY	246	4
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	341	4
100 COLABA (nil)	157	8
100 Coorla	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	375	0
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0 11	0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	137	8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	237	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,725	0
100 Indore	52	8
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12-8)	338	12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	665	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1,100	0
250 Model	71	14
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	110	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	272	8
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	55	8
100 Phoenix (10)	312	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	71	4
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,600	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-2)	110	0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	286	4
100 Swan (nil)	99	6
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1470	0
1000 Western	805	0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	109	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	33	12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,512	8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	374	6
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	134	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs 3-3-4)	132	8
	130	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5-10-8	

CEMENTS

100 Associated	184	8
10 BUNDI (As. 10)	46	0
100 Coimbatore	213	12
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	155	0
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	605	0
40 Katni Def (Rs. 83-8-9)	2,600	0
100 KANTI ORD, Rs. 10)	433	12
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	342	8
10 PUNJAB (As 12)	33	4
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 13-8)	575	0
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	183	8

INSURANCE.

80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1105	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	12
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	12
20 Mercantile	54	8
200 Oriental (125)	5,900	0
10-50 Universal Fire (As. 4)	5	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	9

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	182	8
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (45)	1697	8
10 AJMER (As 4)	13	12
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 3-8)	151	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 3

Century (230) 237 230 247 245 252 246
Bombay Dyeing (1062/8) 1055 1060 1052 1062 1058 1075 1072
Kohinoor (330) 332 336 335 340 338 337
Central India (331/4) 336 332 341
New Great (251/4) 247 257 275 272
Simplex (100/10) 102 107 105 110
Swadeshi (267/8) 270 280 273 290 286
Bundi (44/8) 44/4 45 45/8 46
I Cement (591/4) 590 601 603 605
Punjab (33/4) 33/8
Shahabad (570) 570 575
Andhra (1687/8) 1680 1690
Tata Hydro (180) 181/4 180/10
Tata Power (1470) 1472 1482 1480 1485 1490 1486
Tram Ord (150/5) 150/5 151
T Steel Defd (1885) 1880 1850 1890 1900 1885 1920 1880 1925 1910 1965 1950 1955 1970
T Steel Ord (363) 371 370 373 368 377 370 383 382
Tata Steel 2nd pref (179) 179/8
Bellapur (178/2) 180 181 183
B Steam (295) 300 301
B Burma (765) 765 757 772 771 782 781

100 Bom Suburban (Rs. 6)	190	0
10 Broach	14	4
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	210	0
100 T. HYDRO (Rs. 5)	180	10
1000 T. POWER (Rs. 40)	1486	4

RAILWAYS

500 Anmedabad Prantij	890	0
100 C. Province	95	0
100 Dhond Baramati	102	0
100 Gujarat	92	0
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	97	8
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102	0
500 Tapti Valley (17-8)	755	0

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	65	0
30 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1,970	0
75 T. STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	382	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	352	8
50 B. SUGAR (Rs. 7)	183	12
200 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 B. STEAM (Rs. 15)	301	4
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-9)	781	4
50 Do. Contry. (Rs. 5)	246	4
8st. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	7-7-3	
50 B. TELEPHONE (2-8)	116	0
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	15	13
2sh. Indian Copper	4	13
10 Indian I. and S.	70	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	156	4
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs 2)	54	0
100 I Radio Defd. (12)	575	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	535	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	620	0
15 Scindia	28	6
20 PREMIER CON.	98	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	29	0

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1550	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	300	0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	84	8
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	537	8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	10
6¼ p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	105	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	157	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1560	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	198	2
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	179	0
7 p.c Vishnu	692	8

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	110	0
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	4
7 p.c Sholapur	84	12
6 p.c Tata Hydro	110	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward list.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 3

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99/4
3 per cent 1951/54 101/4
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 92/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 106/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/4
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
5 per cent 1939/44 105/8
5 per cent 1940/43 108/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/14

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 118/10
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan 111
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/14
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 106/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106
5 per cent M. Deb 1959 117
5 per cent 1954 129
6 per cent K P T 1956 129
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 3

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1/2d to £7-2-1 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 8 points down at 106.33. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.89 21/32. London silver prices were unchanged at 20 7/8d. There was no special feature. New York silver was unchanged and Montreal prices were also unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-2 5/8. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	35	1	6
Chaitra	35	1	6
Vaishakh	35	1	6

SILVER

Ready	53	15	0
Chaitra	51	10	0
Vaishakh	54	3	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 2

April 45.80—
May 45.80—
July 45.85—

LONDON SILVER

London, April 2

Spot	20 7/8
Forward	20 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 2

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-2-1 1/2

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 1st April 18,120 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936 2,263,026 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,899,711 bales
Increase 363,315 bales

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

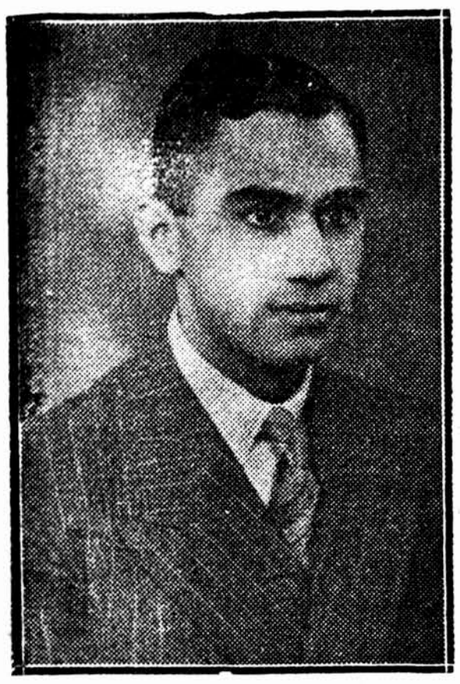
New York Liverpool: May 147 July 168 at cross rate 4.89 21/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 248 Liverpool May 7.77 Rs. 90 1/2 at exchange rate 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 253/8 Liverpool July 7.80 Rs. 86 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 248; New York May 14.38 Rs. 78 1/4 at cross rate 4.89 21/32

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1937 253/8 New York July 14.23 Rs. 69 1/2 at cross rate 4.89 21/32



Mr. Kishin Motiram Balchandani who has recently returned from England having very successfully completed training for over two years with Messrs. Cable & Wireless Ltd., at their "Cable Training College", London, "Marconi College of Wireless Communication", Chelmsford, and the Central Telegraph Office, Electra House, London. Before going to England he passed B. E. (Mech.) from Bombay University winning R. B. Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal.

SIND ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON APRIL 27?

KARACHI, April 3.

The first meeting of the Sind Legislative Assembly is expected to be held on April 27, when His Excellency will probably address the House. The business of the opening session will be the swearing in of members, election of President and Deputy President and consideration of the Ministers' salary bill.—A.P.

SPLIT IN U. P. MUSLIM LEAGUE

Sequel To Salimpur Joining Chhatari Cabinet

LUCKNOW, April 3.

A split in the United Provinces Muslim League Party is foreshadowed as a result of the inclusion in the new ministry of the Raja of Salimpur, the President of the United Provinces Muslim League Parliamentary Committee.

The Muslim League, it will be recalled, decided neither to accept office under the new Constitution nor to form coalitions with other parties. A meeting of the United Provinces Muslim League Working Committee, called for to-morrow, will consider the situation.—A.P.

Mohurrum At Karachi

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

The Mohurrum "majalis" (meetings) have been well-attended this year, too, and the well-known preacher, Maulana Syed Azizulhasan Nagvi of Jamnagar, has been attracting very large crowds at his congregations whom he has been addressing on the tragic implications of the martyrdom of Kerbala. Maulana Azizulhasan is leaving now for Bombay where he will address several important meetings.

The Hon'ble Sir Siddappa Kambli, Kt., Minister for Education, will leave Bombay to-day for Hubli where he will stay till April 7.

B. P. C. C. Fixes National Week Programme

PERSONS ARRESTED AT DELHI, PATNA AND ELSEWHERE CONGRATULATED

Congress To Carry On Work Among Muslims

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Saturday at the Congress House. A sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned towards the expenses that may be incurred by a Muslim Mass Contact Committee that will be established in pursuance of the instructions of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

In view of the decision of the Congress Working Committee Sjt. Manilal J. Sheth who had given notice of his intention to move a resolution to discuss the attitude of the Congress M.L.A.'s elected from Bombay City in regard to the election of the Congress Party in the Provincial Legislatures, withdrew his resolution.

The audited statement of accounts and balance sheet with the auditor's report for two years ended 1933, was approved and adopted, subject to the following conditions, namely, that in view of the extraordinary times and circumstances under which the accounts were maintained during the period, the B.P.C.C. ratifies all the unauthorised expenditure incurred either by the Council, War Council, Committees or subcommittees subordinate to the B P.C.C. and any person or persons employed by any of the above bodies during the period.

Messrs. Haridas and Co., were re-appointed auditors.

BUDGET FOR 1937-'38 PASSED.

The Budget for the year ending 31st March 1938 making provision for an income and expenditure of about Rs. 11,000 was moved for sanction by Mr. I. S. Patel, the Honorary Treasurer. With the addition of one or two items on the expenditure side, one of which was the provision for Rs. 500 for the Muslim Mass Contact Committee, mentioned above, the Budget was sanctioned.

NATIONAL WFEK.

A programme consisting of meetings, hawking of Khaddar, a small exhibition by the Village Industries Association, a "Priti Bhojan" and enrolment of Congress members was fixed for the observance of the National Week in Bombay. A special feature of the week this year will be a series of talks on the present political situation by leaders of various schools of thought. A sum of Rs. 250 was sanctioned towards expenses for the observance of the National Week.

A scheme for the setting up of Taluka Congress Committees was considered, and it was decided to invite the opinion of District Congress Committees in the matter.

Three Sub-Committees, namely, a Labour Sub-Committee, Khadi and Swadeshi Sub-Committee, and Harijan Sub-Committee, were appointed, consisting of 14, 23 and 19 members respectively.

INCIDENTS ON APRIL 1.

The following resolution moved by Mr. M. R. Masani was passed unanimously:—

"The B.P.C.C. notes the acts of repression with which the new Constitution was inaugurated on the 1st of April, and the arrests of such prominent Congressmen as Sjt. Jayaprakas Narayan, Smti. Satyavati Devi and others.

"The Committee congratulates all those who, at Delhi, Patna and elsewhere have faced arrest while participating in the nation-wide demonstration against the Constitution."

AMENDMENTS TO B.P.C.C. CONSTITUTION.

Immediately after the annual meeting a special meeting of the B.P.C.C. was held when certain amendments to the B. P. C. C. Constitution, recommended by the Constitution Sub-Committee were considered, and adopted with slight alterations.

A SUICIDAL STEP

Mr. Agarwal On J. M. Mehta's Alliance With Ministry

POONA, April 2.

Mr. C. B. Agarwal, a prominent member of the Central Council of the Democratic Swaraj Party, has submitted his resignation of his membership of the Party following the Party's mandate to Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to accept ministership in the Cooper Cabinet.

Mr. Agarwal, in the course of a letter to Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, president of the Democratic Swaraj Party, says that the immediate cause of his resignation is the collaboration of the Party with persons like Sir D. B. Cooper, Sir S. T. Kambli and Mr. Hooseinally Rahimtoolah in forming a ministry in opposition to Congress.

NATIONALISTS' DUTY

Mr. Agarwal continues "In the first rate constitutional crisis created by Congress it is the duty of every nationalist in the country to help the Congress to make it successful. In opposing the Congress the Party has joined definitely the forces of reaction and I am sure such a step will prove suicidal to the Party. I am of the opinion that in asking for an assurance of non-interference from Governors, the Congress has been rightly agitating for complete provincial autonomy on constitutional lines and as such our Party should side with the Congress."

In conclusion Mr. Agarwal says, "In the light of what is stated above it is no longer possible for me to remain a member of the Party and hence the resignation."—United Press.

Mr. R. N. Vakil, Principal, Modern School, Bombay, sailed for Europe last week on an inspection tour of the Continental and English educational institutions.

Mr. Joseph Bennie, the well-known Mangalorean Congressman of Bombay, has been appointed Port Officer at Navlakhi in Kathiawar.

FIRST STEP TO AUTONOMY!

No Provision For Interim Ministry In Act, Says Muslim League Official

MADRAS: April 2.

Mr. M. Jamal Mahomed Saheb, President, Muslim League Parliamentary Board, Madras, Presidency, has issued the following statement:

"It is highly regrettable that His Excellency the Governor should have adopted the strange procedure of forming, what is styled as "Interim Ministry", which is neither warranted by the provision of the Government of India Act, nor, in any way, conductive to the evolution of Parliamentary Government in the Province, and that too, as the very first step in the inauguration of the new Constitution.

"It pains me very much that Khan Bahadur P. Khalifulla Saheb has accepted a place in the said Ministry. He has done so on his own responsibility and without the authority of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board, on whose ticket he has been elected. The Working Committee of the Board will be meeting shortly to consider his action.—United Press.

M. N. ROY FOR ALLAHABAD

LUCKNOW, April 2.

Mr. M. N. Roy and Mrs. M. N. Roy left this afternoon for Allahabad. Among those who saw them off at the station were Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Mr. Ram Krishna Khattri, Secretary of the All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Committee.—United Press.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Taylor Appointed Managing Governor

NEW DELHI, April 3.

A meeting of the Directors of the Reserve Bank of India, held this morning, Sir James Taylor was appointed Managing Governor of the Reserve Bank. He will take office after the expiry of the leave of Sir Osborne Smith.—A.P.

Haj Ship Tragedy

KARACHI, April 3.

It is reported that four Hajis by the S. S. "Alavi" (which arrived here to-day conveying 500 pilgrims) died aboard "en route" due to sickness while a fifth, namely, a fireman of the vessel is reported to have jumped out into the sea in a fit.—A. P.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of April will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at		Rs. 100
2 copies at		„ 50 each
4 „		„ 25 „
10 „		„ 10 „
20 „		„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

LOST—AND FOUND

(Continued from page 12)

such meetings that fate had shown an itching to put a finger into Ravi's pie. He had been to the doctor's to fetch the medicine for his ailing parent—who was that day weaker than ever, what with the rising fever and the racking cough. On the way back he had caught sight of the crowd of animated countrymen; of the vibrant figure of the leader calling to arms; of the fluttering flag of the nation. And seeing, something vaguely stirred within him; moved by a strange passion he had slowly joined the crowd and before he had realised it, lost himself in listening to the silver-tongued spokesman of the people. How long he had been thus, he was not aware—for he woke up only when the Masters of Law and Order were around the crowd and the lathis had thudded and thwacked. But Ravi who had been, as we said, lost to himself all this while, recoiled as if he had been struck; as if he had suddenly remembered what he had forgotten.

In the next moment he made for a gap in the police cordon. As he han some voice in the crowd hissed into his ears the word "coward!" But he did not pause thereat and within a short space of time was seen making for the open road. . . .

And the people in the crowd frowned.

A constable, with baton in hand, grinned in an unmistakable manner. The Sergeant in charge muttered an audible "pooh" and spat.

And later in the day the raging topic in the public circles was how a young man had behaved at the meeting.

All of which was too much for a girl of sixteen seated in the heart of the crowd at the fatal moment, her arm linked with an oldman of sixty's. . . .

"Spineless coward!"

The words struck and restruck into the mind of Ravi—disconsolate Ravi—with the velocity of a steam hammer. He had never before heard such a choice epithet bestowed on himself,—unless it were 'a poor-house-boy' which was almost true,—and that from a girl for whom he would have gladly made any sacrifice. And she had not even permitted him to explain . . . .

And as Ravi returned nome, his eves brimmed with tears—tears of angry shame. He had been insulted—and for life. But he loved Nalini, didn't he?—That now was no longer possible—nay, it was out of the question. And in his pride he said that that was the end. And in all his humiliation he decided to ring down the curtain . .

Three days after, Ravi's poor mother joined her ancestors. Nalini was shocked but she did not admit it to herself. Her first news of it was a plain note brought in by some half-clad urchin of the streets. Instinctively she knew it was from Ravi. And as she tore the cover open, she read:—

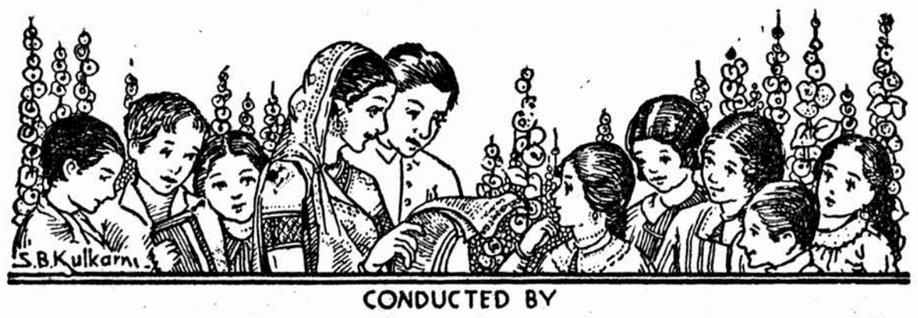
"Mother has left me. I am going away—You won't see me again. Forget the wretch who in spite of his cowardice, would have gone down for you. Think of him as dead. It is better that it should be so. May God keep you

And that was all.

Something struck Nalini as she read the last pathetic farewell—something she had not ever imagined. Had she done fair by Ravi? She felt she hadn't. And then it dawned upon her swiftly and suddenly. Wasn't Ravi's mother badly ill that day? Ravi had a bottle of medicine in his hand. Oh! She was ill and if anything happened to him—who would look after her arm linked with an old man of the simple truth of it. Nalini almost fainted. She cursed herself that she could have been so blind to such a plain truth. and in her unseeing, ununderstanding blundering haste she had permitted herself to insult him That one blunder of hers was fatal—it had lost her Ravi. Lost!—Ever to be found again?—And recalling the

Continued on Page 46

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Last week we had Easter and the Holi. These festivals of the Christians and the Hindus respectively draw our attention to the fact that Spring is come!

They are more or less the Spring Festivals.

The Jamshedi Nawroze also is a Spring Festival. But not so the Moharrum of the Moslems, which also came last week The Moharrum signifies the sacrifice of Hassan and Hussein, the two great Imams of Moslems.

Looks wonderful—nevertheless nice, that festivals of all the big four communities of India: Hindus, Moslems. Parsis and Christians should happen to come during one and the same fortnight—one following the other, from day to day.

On account of the advent of Spring, we have also brought out a Special Number of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper". If you are not its permanent subscriber, you will do good to send for this copy at least from the Manager, 31, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4, enclosing three annas stamps only for the purpose. We are sure you will like it very much, especially the pictures!

You children are the best Human Flowers—And in Spring, like every other creation of Nature, you are bound to feel more happy and gay than ever. May your sweet fragrance help to make every being in the world happy and healthy too!

SPRING

Spring is the time for hiking,
Spring is the time of the year.
Spring is just to my liking.
At least—it is over here.
'Course it's hot in some places
And cold in some others, too.
There we won't show our faces
It's good enough here for you.

THE BHARAT SAMAJ

(By S. N. Namle)

The Bharat Samaj of Amraoti, Berar, was started in the year 1924 under the able guidance of Mr. K. V. Ozarkar, B.A., LL.B., who is the president of the Samaj. All through these years the Samaj has stood for the girls' intellectual and physical uplift.

In the beginning only forty-three girls joined the Samaj, but with the efforts of the enthusiastic workers like Mr. Balozarkar, Mr. Kashikar, Mrs. Gurjar, Tike, Anagal and Nimdeokar, the number has increased to 263. It has now two divisions one for the very young children and the other for elderly girls.

After having concentrated in the central institution, the Samaj has now developed into several branches all over the city of Amraoti. The pictures given in these pages show some of their activities.

The Vyayam Shala which was started by the Samaj in 1932 has now flourished to such an extent that it is regarded as one of the best girl Vyayam Shalas of Berar Messrs. Bhole, Khare, Dube and others' "love of labour" is really fructified when we see the systematic development of the modern physical culture of girls.

It goes without saying that such institutions would really help the upliftment of the Indian Girls' physical culture, and they deserve all the support of the public.

Members of the Bharat Samaj.

And the Stree Mandal in charge.

A CITIZEN AND A VILLAGER

(Sent by Bro. S. P. Shah)

There was a large city in which lived a merchant. Near that city was a village. One of the villagers was a friend of the merchant.

One day the merchant went to his friend, and said to him: "I have to go to a city far away. There is a thick forest by the road to that city, so, please come with me."

The villager took a thick and strong staff and a blanket with himself. They both set out, on the journey.

While going along that road they saw the forest. Just as they entered it, the merchant saw a tiger. He pointed it out to the villager.

On seeing it the villager threw a stone at it. The tiger woke up, saw the two men, and roared. He jumped on the villager. But the villager stepped back cleverly.

As soon as the tiger fell down, the villager stuffed his blanket in its mouth and began to beat him with the staff. In such a manner he killed the tiger. The merchant was very pleased.

They arrived at the city in a short time. The merchant went to the king with that villager and related the story of the tiger. Therefore the king was very pleased and he rewarded the villager with a 'jagir'.

ON READING BOOKS

(Sent by Bro. Edward Solomon)

Books are like a guide to youth, a pastime to manhood and a solace to old age. They furnish material for conversation and reflection, are the embellishment of a refined society, and dull indeed must our minds be, if we are not fascinated by their peculiar charms.

Our happiness may be increased to such an extent by systematic reading, that a fondness for it may be justly called "the best forerunner of a respectable and virtuous character."

When we read good books we learn of the best, the most laboured and the most refined sentiments of cultured men. Moreover, they acquaint us, not only with the actions and sentiments of different nations and ages, but with the knowledge and thoughts arising out of long study and experience. It has been observed by a writer that an author is a silent tutor and one of the cheapest, yet most convenient of instructors.

De Bury says that books are the masters who instruct us without rods, hard words or anger. If we approach them they are not asleep; if we misunderstand them they never grumble; if we are ignorant they do not laugh at us. Hence books mean much to us. They are to mankind what memory is to the individual. But for books the world would indeed be dull and sordid.

So wide a field of literature and science is now open to the average reader that he is at a loss as to how to choose books.

If books produce no effect on the mind, the time spent in reading them is wasted. Therefore, every book should be read with a view to impress the mind with good thought, or to achieve some success in life.

The pleasure of reading is unique, and happy is the man who has early acquired a taste for it. But reading without thinking is not enough. It is our reflection on the matter of the book that improves our minds. But a man who has not formed a taste for this most interesting occupation, should begin with an interesting rather than with a more solid book.

One thing requires to be remembered, that it is not the amount but the kind of reading that makes a man. A careful study will be of more service than a superficial one. We should adopt reading, therefore, as a means of mental development, and give it the sort of attention it deserves.

Many people read only the most interesting pages of a book and simply glance over the rest; and this done, they forget it. Such a disorderly mode of reading is of little value. The mind accustomed to such fits and starts will never be healthy and the time given to such frivolous volumes is lost. To derive benefit from books, we must make reading a habit and not an indifferent occupation.

SEA—A NATURE'S MARVEL

(Sent by Bro. Abdul C. Markar)

This world of ours, encompassed by the mighty oceans, is a marvel in itself; wherein man, the most

The Bharat Samaj girls practising Lathi, Bhala Talwar and other exercises for the systematic development of their physique.

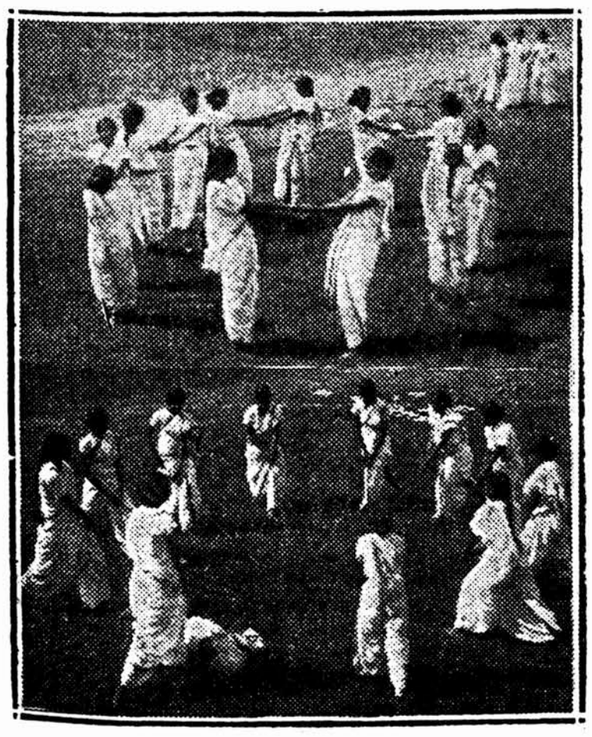
CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

valued of its possessions, wonders at its mighty output of marvels. Things of a marvellous natures are created every day and then they vanish leaving behind them examples that are the admiration of future generations.

Among such marvels is the sea—roaring and splashing against the colossal rocks that sprout out in its midst. Day in and day out the sea is at work eroding the flinty rocks or crags. Thus are formed the fantastic grottoes and magnificent arches, which no architect could have carved to such perfection. Other objects as well are formed by the unceasing struggle between land and sea, some in the shape of lofty towers others like jagged cliffs with protruding needles. This unceasing struggle between the sea and the rocks has given rise to things of absorbing interest—the natural arch at Normandy presents an impressive example.

The singing fish, the possession of candid Ceylon is rarely found anywhere else in the world. When the moon has put on its brightest garment, when the night is as bright as day, people assemble near the Batticaloa Lagoon to listen to the charming music caused by these fishes. Visitors who come to Ceylon seldom leave its shores without hearing this sweet melodies, chorussed by the rhythmic splash and gurgle of the ocean's waters.

Light does not penetrate into the very depths of the ocean below. How then, do the fishes that live there get their light? Nature is a kind mistress and does not neglect anyone whether man or beast Where no light penetrates, nature has provided the fishes that live there with "living lamps" attached to their heads—just like the head-lights of motor-cars. Thus the greatest depths are illuminated and the fishes adapt themselves to existing conditions In this way do these fishes light their own paths in the everlasting darkness of the ocean's depths.



They have all kinds of sports: the ancient "Raas" and the modern "Lathi" dances.

They play the "Bansari" Band, too—and mark them here in the "Lathi Hallan".

DO YOU KNOW?

(Sent By Bro. Jagu T. Butani)

1. The velocity of light is 186,300 miles per second.

2. The velocity of sound is 1120 feet per second through the dry air, 4860 feet through the water, and 17130 feet through the steel wire.

3. No submarine has ever been submerged to a depth greater than 331 feet.

4. No bird possesses the power to fly backwards.

5. Mount Etna is the largest volcano of Europe.

6. One of the largest canals in the world runs from Leningrad to the Frontier of China, a distance of 45,000 miles.

7. Camel is perhaps the only animal that cannot swim.

8. The highest bridge in the world is the railway bridge that crosses the gorge of the Zambezi just below the Famous Victoria falls in South Africa.

9. There is difference between a snake and a serpent. The former is not poisonous, it is cold blooded, and lays eggs. While the latter is poisonous, warm blooded, and brings forth its young ones.

10. Toads, bats, and snakes can live without food longer than the other creatures.

11. The paper was first manufactured in China during the second century and was known as the mulberry paper.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for entolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A Ground-Hog Charade

A GLANCE at the calendar informs Pamela that Ground-hog Day falls on the second day of February. As she knows of one of these creatures living in her neighborhood, Pamela has decided to test the familiar sign and find out if winter really is over or whether there is to be more cold weather in store.

Pamela, however, believes the ground-hog tradition is all wrong and expresses her thoughts in the following verses which contain a charade:

"The ground-hog, weather prophets say,
On February's second day
Leaves his warm domain underground
To amble forth and look around.
And, if this little rodent free
His shadow next to him should
* * *
In haste his winter home he seeks
To slumber on for six more weeks.
But naturalists, who ought to know,
Maintain * * * ground-hog acts not so.
T'is when warm weather makes him * * * * * *
He scampers forth, fresh air to breathe.
And, if that day is bright and fair,
He leaves for good his winter lair.
But, if there's rain and fog without,
Back home he goes, beyond a doubt."

The asterisks stand for the letters of three missing words. The first two of these words unite to form the last.

(For solution see page 48)

RIDDLE BOX

BY what one very familiar fact are the American Indians known to be one of the most sociable people in the world?

* * *

2. Why is a regatta never started by discharging a gun?

* * *

3. Why is "Pilgrim" an appropriate name for a football-player who advances every time he carries the ball?

* * *

4. In what way are a suit of discarded clothes and Robinson Crusoe alike?

* * *

5. What man's business is always a cold proposition?

* * *

6. Why do snowflakes always dance as they fall?

* * *

7. What thing that is bought always goes to the seller instead of to the buyer?

(For solution see page 48)

Puzzle Problem

LITTLE GERTIE GREEF received a dollar on her birthday which she spent for candy. She decided the best thing to do was to buy candy canes at ten cents each, all-day suckers at three cents apiece and sticks of licorice at two for a cent.

Altogether Gertie bought 100 pieces of candy. How many pieces of each of the three kinds did she buy with her dollar?

(For solution see page 48)

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

PROTECTIVE FOODS

A Pint Of Milk And A Tomato A Day Would Keep Doctor Away

Our main protection against infection consists in a robust constitution born of good health. We are helping to combat infection when we follow general health precepts, when we dwell in sunny, well-aired rooms, when we apportion judiciously the time devoted to work, rest and exercise, when we practice cleanliness, avoid excesses and regulate our diet

This last point is capital. Our diet should supply us with three elements, viz..

(1) A sufficiency of calories (i.e. fuel) for our organs and muscles;

(2) mineral substances (phosphorous, iron. lime and iodine);

(3) vitamins.

Minerals and vitamins are needed in very small quantities, but their absence is liable to result in grave disorders such as anaemia, goitre, stunted growth, rickets, dental caries, nervous depression, and diminished resistance to fatigue and ill-health.

Investigations made in different countries have shown that a section of the population is insufficiently nourished from the point of view of minerals and vitamins, so that the proportion of rickety, anaemic and delicate children and of adults suffering from decayed teeth and nervous troubles is extremely high. It is among these people that infectious diseases cause the gravest and most frequent ravages.

CALORIES AND VITAMINS.

Deficiency in calories is rare in the European countries, and the great majority of the inhabitants eat sufficient to preserve them from the pangs of hunger. Minerals and vitamins, however, abound more particularly in expensive foods, e.g., meat, fish, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, green vegetables, fruit (oranges, bananas and tomatoes)

The average housewife in her anxiety to make ends meet, naturally chooses the less costly foods. She should nevertheless be made to realise that meat, eggs, milk, green vegetables and fruit are essential to health. Only a very small quantity is needed: a pint of milk and a tomato a day are sufficient for each member of the family. But this represents a minimum below which it is unsafe to venture unless other foods rich in minerals and vitamins are included in the diet. It is, of course, preferably to vary the menu.

It is only by dint of much ingenuity that the housewife can keep her husband and children in good health without over-reaching her budget. If, however, she succeeds, her efforts will have been well worth while; infectious disease wil be banished for ever from her home, and her dear ones will be all the stronger and healthier. —"News Health".

Physical Culture Movement In Germany

Excellent Organisation—But The Aim Is To Produce Nazi Soldiers!

By Hans von Tschammer und Osten, Reich Sport Fuehrer.

(The aim of the German movement for physical culture is mainly to produce more and more soldiers and Herr Osten himself admits that "Physical training finds its culmination in the training undergone in the German army." Readers should, therefore, discriminate between a pure desire to improve national health and the Chauvinist aims of the Nazi movement).

The principles underlying a system of physical training, as we in Germany conceive them, and which we are attempting to put into practice, require that there shall be a strong central organization formed for the purpose of establishing the rules and regulations necessary for the maintenance and development of such a system. We have accordingly carried out this idea by founding an organization known as the "Reich League of Physical Culture" (Reichsbund fur Leibesubungen), which embraces all branches of athletic sport.

Although the League disbanded the other larger associations it did nothing to disturb local centers of gymnastic and athletic activity, which, after all, constitute the back-bone of national physical culture. According to my latest estimates, there are no less than 45,000 of these local clubs, all of which have been incorporated into the League just as they were. The amount of athletic material which is developed and trained by these local clubs could be seen in the preparations they made for the international sport festival of "Olympia."

REGIONAL DIVISION.

It goes without saying that all of these 45,000 local organizations cannot be managed from Berlin. The diversity of the various geographical regions, and of the genealogical groups which compose the German nation, requires that these organizations be divided into more or less regional units 16 such units go to make up the Reich League. The German term for the unit is "Gau." Each unit, or 'gau," takes in a certain number of groups, which form the intermediate organization between the unit, or "gau" managers and those of the local clubs, so that the latter are thus in direct connection with the central organization of the whole Reich.

The administrative work of the Reich League of Physical Culture is most comprehensive, but it carried on quietly and systematically so that there is no danger of there growing up an "hierarchy of athletic officials." One thing, however, is required of all those connected with the work of organization,—they must keep in touch with the life going on around them. For this reason, the headquarters of the League is situated in the "Haus des Deutschen Sports" on the Reich Sport Field, and around it are located the buildings and fields where the gymnastic and athletic life of the German metropolis is centered.

ALL NAZI ORGANIZATIONS!

This scheme of voluntary or elective physical training is arranged in the following manner: As voluntary organizations, which are all integral units within the National Socialist Party, the "Young Folks' Society" (Deutsches Jungvolk) gives opportunity for physical culture to schoolboys and girls under the age of 14; the "German Junior League" (Deutscher Jugendbund) and the "Young Hitler Association" (Hitler Jugend) to boys aged from 14 to 18 years attending high school or one of the occupational schools: and finally, the mens' organizations. "S. A.." "S. S." "N. S. K. K." and "P.O." to students at the universities and colleges. To this list belongs also the voluntary "Labour Service" organization, which was not established as a military formation, but as a school of hard training, in which every German (up to a certain age), and especially every "brain-worker," must learn how to earn his living by manual labour. The Labour Service, like the school, is a State educational institution; just as the Party, which is a voluntary creation of National Socialism, is a school of German socialism. Within the Party itself and all of its

(Continued in Col. 1).

(Continued from Col. 3).

constituent organizations, the most emphasis is laid on the training of character, and in this case particularly on the training of 'political' character. Political training presupposes political instruction to make clear to every German the principles of the National Socialist viewpoint, and with this is coordinated a system of physical training designed to strengthen and harden the body. We can note how physical culture runs through all of our educational institutions like a vein of red, never to be severed as long as education itself continues to exist. Physical culture in the schools as well as physical culture in the Party and in the Labour Service is so arranged that the two never clash, but one is always the complement of the other.

Dr. [illegible] Dharadhar, M.B., B.S., Tutor in Surgery, Gordhandas Medical College, and for some time Resident Medical Officer, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, has resigned his post from 31st March, with a view to serve the poor through Ramkrishna Mission Dr. Dharadhar will be in charge of the Charitable Dispensary at the Headquarters of the Ramkrishna Mission, at Calcutta for some time.

HUMAN SYSTEM REQUIRES VITAMINS

It Is Impossible To Over Vitaminize The Body

Minimum human vitamin requirements are established as the least amount required to prevent deficiency diseases Minimum requirements, in most cases, are far below the desirable intake. To maintain buoyant health, about four times the minimum quantity of vitamin A is necessary. It is practically impossible to overvitaminize the body; in general, the more vitamins, the more health. Not so with tricky vitamin D, however. It is the one vitamin in which overdosage is possible (though extremely improbable). Too much of it causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea headaches, hazy memory, other toxic symptoms.

The vitamin is not only antiineffective, but liberal amounts seem essential to buoyant health. The body absorbs vitamin A with amazing speed; within three to six hours the assimilated vitamin is stored in the liver.

COD LIVER OIL

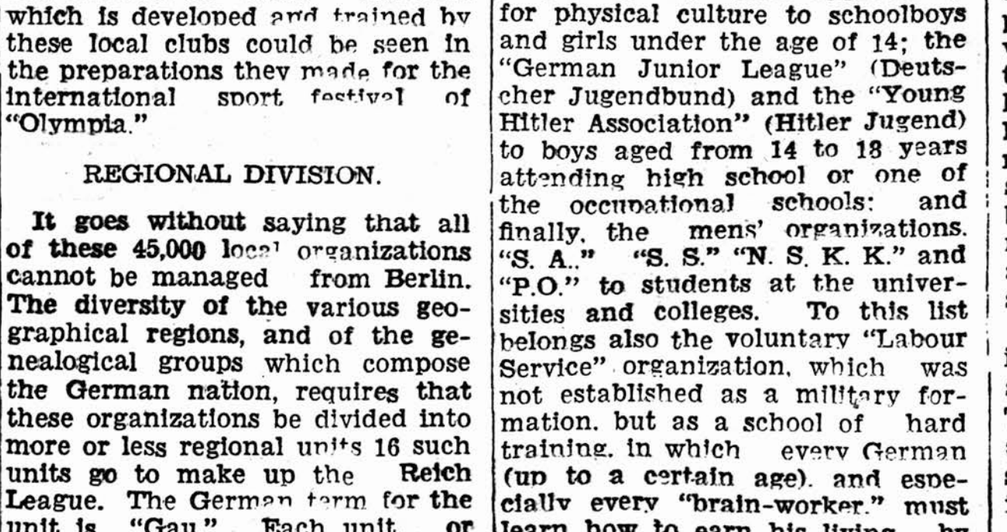
The vitamin is a closely related derivative of carrotin, the substance that makes carrots and some other vegetables yellow. Carrotin is absorbed from the digestive tract and transformed into vitamin A in the body. Cod-liver oil is a rich source. The richest food sources are butter, carrots, cheese, cream, cress, eggs, escarole, milk, parsley, spinach, sweet potatoes.

The antiscorbbutic vitamin, C, is important to the teeth; they are among the first to feel a deficiency

COMMERCIAL SUCCESS

Within the past two years, vitamin D has outstripped all its brethren commercially. (Vitamin A also contained in cod-liver oil, is an able partner in many vitamin D enterprises). D-vitaminized bread and milk, and even breakfast food, have won a wide market. It gets into the products by irradiation or the addition of vitamin D concentrate; by either method, it is the same antirachitic vitamin.

A POISED BOTTLE FOR CONTENTED BABIES



An invention which it is claimed will make a considerable difference in the percentage of vowls from baby's crib is this harnessed feeding bottle. Always within easy reach of baby's lips when it wakes from a nap, it has no chance to slip under the bedding and thus necessitate a not too melodic protest from the deprived infant.

BIOCHEMIC MEDICINE
OUR MACHINE MADE
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A PAGE FOR WOMEN

WOMEN POLICE OF SHANGHAI

They Have Passed Most Rigorous Tests To Qualify For Jobs

Shanghai's younger male police are growing moustaches so they may be more easily distinguished

...Sipahimalani, who was returned unopposed to the Sind Assembly on the Congress ticket from the Sind General Women's Constituency in the last General Election.

from the 33 bright-eyed, pink-cheeked and bobbed-haired police women added to the city's force.

Fiercely-bearded Sikhs who flick traffic signals in the international settlement of this oriental melting pot of nations had already lost some of their attraction for visitors who became intrigued by the new additions to the force.

The women, ranging in age from 18 to 25, have passed the most rigorous tests to qualify for their jobs. Each is more than five feet tall and weighs slightly less than 120 pounds. Each is a graduate from at least a junior middle school.

Considered by officials to be more trustworthy than men, the women have been posted at wharves, railway stations and other places where inspection and searching must be done. Some are assigned to office work in the general affairs department of the police bureau.

Girls' Education In Assam

Masses Realize Its Importance, Says Education Director

Assam is making considerable headway in the matter of female education.

The Director of Public Education stresses this fact in his annual report and says that the masses have been realising that the progress of the province is no little bound up with the progress of girls' education. Figures tell their own tale. Analysing then one finds that during the last official year the number of girls in institutions of all kinds rose by 11.8. The Education Department is busy, just at the present moment, devising means as to how best to employ the available funds for securing facilities necessary for the education of girls in middle and high schools. This is an intricate, but, at the same time, the most important question that must be settled first before any scheme of female education can be satisfactorily given effect to. In its infancy female education in India has always been faced with the difficulty of securing the services of trained teachers and provide for adequate means for training them. Assam seems to have hit upon a 'via media' and that is to abolish girls' primary schools and make co-education popular. The wholesale adoption of the plan is not recommended. The idea is to try co-education in selected subdivisions and carefully watch the results. For that purpose the strengthening of the inspecting staff is an absolute necessity.

BEAUTY IN A PUG NOSE, TOO!

But You Must Have Proper Coiffure, Says American Hairdresser

There's beauty in a pug nose, an American expert Hairdresser, Burton Skiles declared—but it takes the proper hair style bring it out.

"It's all very simple," Skiles told the American National Beauty Congress.

To beautify a pug-nose girl. "Just turn the ends of her curls downward." If it's a hooked nose, turn the curls up.

"In hair-waving we just reverse the prominent lines of the face," he explained. Thus: For the girl with the receding chin he dresses the hair high behind the ears—creating an illusion of a longer line from ear to chin.

For the square jaw: "Wave the hair diagonally around her head to balance the stern line of her face."

Women with large faces require large waves; small faces require small curls.

Skiles speaks from the experience gained in having dressed 50,000 heads of hair—most of them red—in the past 15 years.

NEEDLE FESTIVAL OF JAPAN

The women of Japan observed recently an annual religious festival honouring the humble sewing needle. In millions of homes and especially in thousands of girls' schools was observed the 'Hari-Kuyo," giving thanks in song, verse and prose for the services of this simple but indispensable domestic helper.

Special attention was given the memory of needless lost or broken during the past year.

LEGAL BIGAMY!

Wife Of A Condemned Man Can Marry Before Her Husband Is Actually Dead

In America the wife of a man under legal sentence of death can legally marry again, even though her husband is alive at the time of her second wedding. That is the ruling of the New York Supreme Court. There it has just been decided that a man under legal sentence of death is dead in so far as his rights of citizenship exist.

The wife of Clyde Montgomery, sentenced to death in North Carolina, married Harry P. Jones while Montgomery was awaiting electrocution. The day before sentence was due to be carried out, her first husband was reprieved and sentenced to life imprisonment. It was argued that while the law treated a man under life sentence as dead, there was no law to that effect regarding a man while under the sentence of death. The New York Supreme Court has now settled this question. In each case, the man is dead.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

states that scores of superstitious peasants and villagers have visited her. She is credited with miraculous powers during these intervals.

Bettina's skin is like silk, and her hair is snow white. She is very thin and has been nicknamed "the human shadow."

(In America a girl named McGuire has been asleep for six years.)

WENT TO BED IN 1864

Italian Girl Who Has Been Sleeping For 70 Years

An Italian girl named Bettina Pieri went to bed in 1864, when she was fifteen years old. She has not left it since.

She has slept all the time, except for rare spells of wakefulness, when her mind is very clear.

Mrs. Jenbai Allana, who was returned to the Sind Assembly from the Karachi Muslim Women's Constituency in the recent General Election.

Bettina is now aged eighty-eight, and her home is at Massaciuccoci, near Via Reggio.

The Rome newspaper Tribuna

(Continued in Col. 3.)

Now I know why women use these creams

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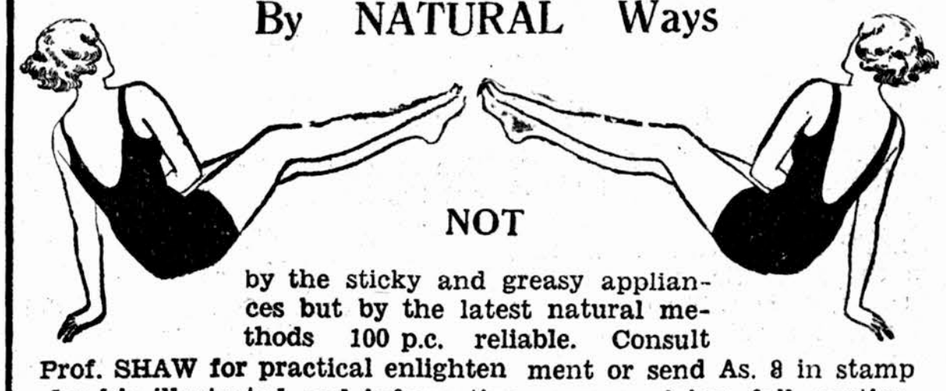
By NATURAL Ways



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by the sticky and greasy appliances but by the latest natural methods 100 p.c. reliable. Consult Prof. SHAW for practical enlighten ment or send As. 8 in stamp for his illustrated and informative course giving full particulars of BIRTH-CONTROL by Assa ns (Positions).

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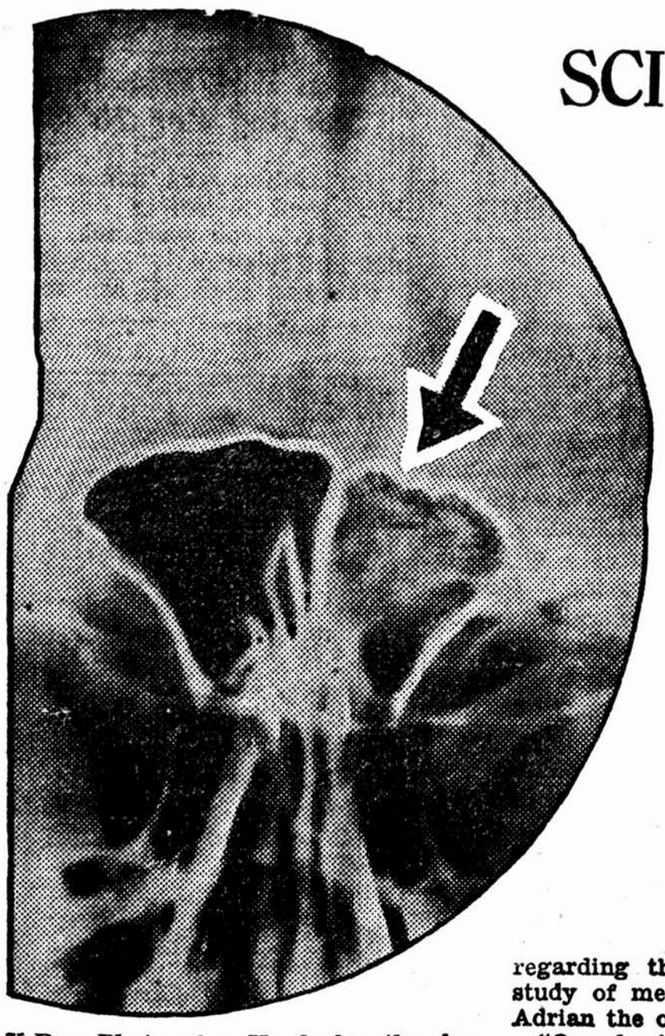
SCIENCE FINDS METHOD OF PHOTOGRAPHING THOUGHT

Brain Waves, Transformed Into Rays and Filmed, Bring Mental Processes Closer to a Solution



X-Ray Photo of a Headache, the Arrow Pointing to a Tiny Air Pocket That Causes Pain.

YES, television is just around the corner, but when it comes, interpreted in the language of the streets, you've seen nothing yet.

For Dr. E. D. Adrian, of the Cambridge physiological laboratory over in England, a former Nobel Prize winner, topping several experiments along similar lines by other savants, has just been awarded the Royal Society's gold medal for discovering a method of "photographing thought."

Still in what is likely to be termed in later years as a primitive stage, the method of "seeing people think" is simply a transformation into light rays and a recording on film of the electrical impulses of the brain, as stimulated under varying conditions.

These researches, as a natural sequence, will lead to a codifying of reactions, to supply psychiatrists and the modern doctor—who is rapidly becoming a specialist in mind-body relationships—with a key to the balance between mental and physical disorders and an insight into the mysterious realms of the mind beyond any remote conception of today.

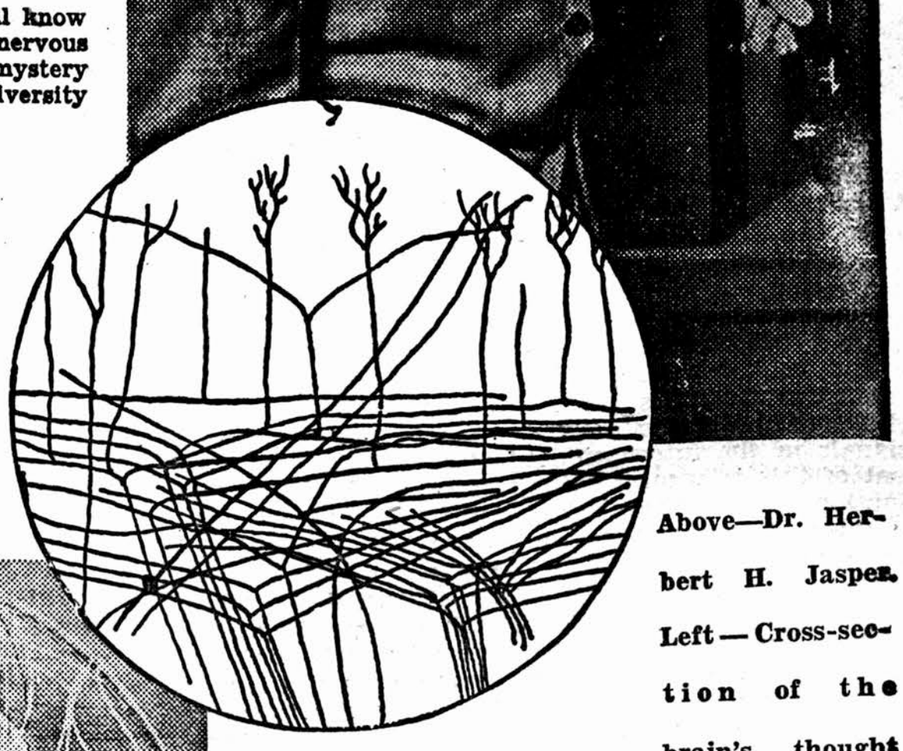
Dr. Adrian's method employs the use of regulation motion picture film, and the fluctuating intensity of the glow of light shown on them, he explained, represented the varying activity of the brain. When registering pain or emotion, the electrical impulses quicken from ten to 2,000 times a second, he stated.

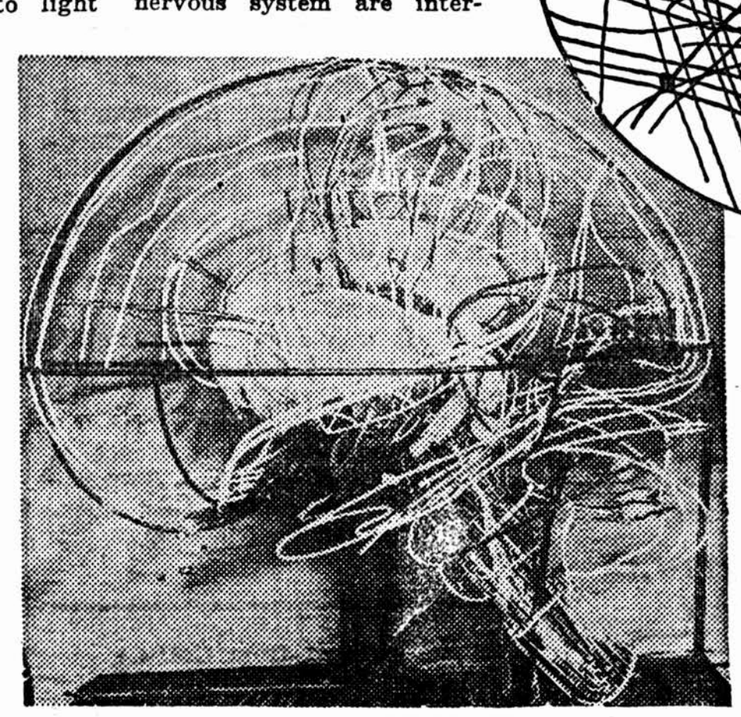
An interesting statement regarding the progress made in the study of mentality was made by Dr. Adrian the other day.

"One day," he said, "we shall know how the brain works. The nervous system has become less of a mystery and physiologists in every university in the world are trying to decipher the messages from the brain that we are now recording.

"When the key of the code is obtained, the growth of knowledge will quicken, and it may be possible to explain thought processes."

It was Dr. Adrian himself who materially aided in clarifying man's understanding of his nervous functions. He showed how the sensory and automatic branches of the nervous system are interlinked and act as mutual checks and balances. Proof of a similar relationship and functioning of the brain—a counterbalancing of the conscious and the subconscious mind—is likely to be found in the brain, now that a start in exploring this mysterious region has been made, it is conceded.





A Neon-Light Reconstruction of the Brain's Intricate Nerve Network, to Demonstrate the Flow of Thoughts.

Above—Dr. Herbert H. Jaspen. Left—Cross-section of the brain's thought transmitting "Wires".

"Brain waves," the "fingerprinting" of mental patterns, the "measuring" of mental electrical currents and variations of these processes to determine just what kind of personalities we really have, has been the engrossing study of many of our foremost psychiatrists and psychologists, and those to come forward with recent new knowledge on the subject include Father Walter G. Summers, head of Fordham University's department of psychoogy; Drs. Davis, Derbyshire and Gibbs at Harvard Medical School; Dr. Lee E. Travis, director of the University of Iowa's psychological clinic; Drs. Jasper and Carmichael of Brown, etc.

All agree that these findings are but the first step in an amplification of the new knowledge of mental processes—and what would seem a revitalized Jules Vernesque version of this discovery could conceivably picture it as the beginning of an era when thought transference is an established fact and the mind becomes an open book, baring the specious and the ulterior, making honesty quite obviously the best policy.

M. Blum And His Work For France—II

(Continued from page 8)

tures of the plan is that it conciliates local enterprise with the central leadership. In fact all the money necessary for the execution of the works is not to be supplied by the State alone, but also by all the bodies interested in them, and who will therefore have a voice in the matter. Here again we find that character of flexibility so typical of the methods of the present Government, which leave plenty of room to private enterprise and guarantee a maximum of present interest and efficiency.

It has been calculated that, when these public works are in full swing, they will require the employment of about 400,000 additional workers, who will not be employed exclusively in the actual work of construction, but also in the factoriss which will provide the relevant materials, for the public works will necessarily be accompanied by an intensification of industrial activity throughout the land.

Blum Govt. And The Miners

The present Government did not limit itself to raising the standard of living of the workers as a class, and to giving them laws that make for more order and greater security in their work. It has also established a difference between the average wage-earner and the workers who have to adapt themselves to particularly hard conditions: namely, the miners. The laws and articles of laws dealing more particularly with miners show the same spirit of humanity and thoroughness that are so conspicuous a feature of the law relating to Paid Annual Holidays.

In the law instituting the forty hours' week, we find an article specifying that underground mine

(Continued on Page 43)

The Secret Message in the Rebus

ROBERTA REEFER is one of the most popular girls in her school and has plenty of "dates." Her punctuality in keeping her appointments, however, falls far short of her popularity, which fact accounts for the rebus message she received the other day from her boy friend, Jack Jingle.

Roberta often speaks in riddles, herself, so she had no difficulty in readily deciphering the message in which letters and numbers were arranged to present somewhat the appearance of a problem in algebra Can you solve the message?

(For solution see page 48)

In The World Of Bridge

SUIT ESTABLISHMENT

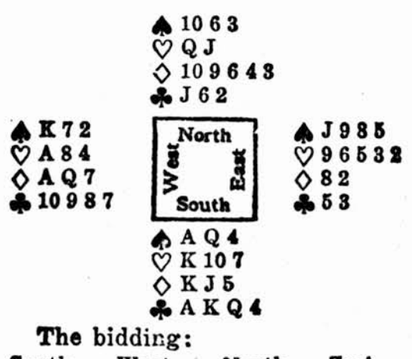
By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest player and Teacher," says Ely Culbertson.

As a general rule a suit is best established by leading towards honours rather than away from them. Occasionally, however, a dearth of entries in the weaker hand necessitates a reversal of the rule. South's play in to-day's hand was properly based on such a consideration.

South, dealer. Neither side vulnerable.

Rel. Jan 24—Art. 1835



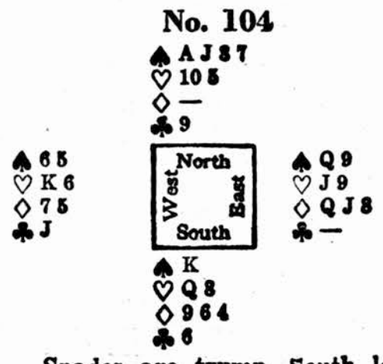
The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 N T	Pass	3 N T	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West opened the ten of clubs and South considered his problems. Four clubs and a spade were sure and two hearts could be easily established. His best chance to make the eighth and ninth tricks was to obtain them in the diamond suit. One way would be to play East for th Queen and used both the clubs and heart entries to finesse through East. But establishment of the entire diamond suit was much more likely to succeed. Since there were only two entries to the North hand, South decided to start the establishment from his own hand. He therefore won the first trick in his own hand with the Ace of clubs and led the King of diamonds. West won with the Ace and continued with clubs. South won with the King and continued with the Jack of diamonds. West ducked, but to no avail, since South continued the suit and subsequently entered dummy with a heart to run the diamonds.

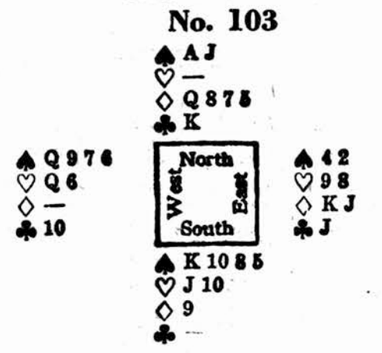
Had South won the first club in dummy and attempted a diamond finesse, West would have won and laid down the Ace and a small heart to kill dummy's other entry. A simple hold-up play would then have prevented South from bringing in the suit.

This Week's Brain Twister
No. 104



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take five tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister
No. 103



Spades are trump, South leads and his side must take six tricks.

South leads the Jack of hearts. West covers with the Queen and North trumps with the Jack. The Ace of trumps is laid down and then South trumps the King of clubs. The ten of hearts is cashed and then the nine of diamonds is led. West must trump and lead a trump up to South's tenace.

NOTICE

People suffering from chronic diseases like Asthma. Epilepsy, Leprosy, Gout, Impotency, Woman's diseases, etc., etc. shall do well to immediately consult us for guaranteed permanent positive relief.

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M. Blum And His Work For France—II

(Continued From Page 42)

workers shall not remain in the mines more than 38 hours and 40 minutes a week; this period does not include the time spent in transit in the elevators, nor a compulsory break for rest (half an hour).

Furthermore, a law raising miners' pensions from 5,500 to 6,000 francs was adopted with all speed.

Social Consequences Of Economic Reform

Most of the laws constituting the present Government's social reform—such as the 40 hours' week, Paid Holidays, etc., have affected the economics of the country, for they may be likened to measures of reflation. The 40 hours' week is probably the most important law in this respect; it affords purchasing power to many workers who previously lived on the dole and could only afford the barest necessities, thus justifying the slight increase in the cost of living which it caused by raising cost prices. The raise in wages and, to a lesser degree, the Paid Holidays have a distinct effect in this economic sphere.

We shall now see that this interplay between economic and social measures is even more patent in the case of laws regulating the economics of the country which have deeply modified the conditions of living, not only of the working classes but also of the small bourgeoisie

The main effect of the measures taken by the Blum Government as regards economics tends to raise the price of raw materials and, in a lesser degree, the price of manufactured articles.

Helping The Farmer

We will first consider what the Government has done for the farmers, who were perhaps the ones to suffer most from the deflation. These found themselves strictly unable to make a living out of their land. They sold their produce for such a low price that they could not pay for their seeds and their labourers, let alone their rent, except by getting into debt At the beginning of 1936, it seemed only a question of time before the small farmer found himself practically dispossessed throughout the country. The only possible way of salvation was an immediate raising of the selling prices of wheat and such staple produce to a level proportionate to their cost price. This the Government accomplished by setting up an Interprofessional Wheat Office. That Office, working under the control of the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture, is run by a Central Council which includes representatives of the producers, tradesmen and consumers, as well as representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture, Finance, National Economy and the Interior. The Central Council fixes the price of wheat, taking into account the abundance of the harvest as well as the cost of living, wages and the general cost of production. In short, it takes wheat from the speculators to give it back to whom it should belong: the French peasant.

The extent to which the price of wheat had fallen below par is amply shown by the fact that the Central Council of the Interprofessional Wheat Office raised it from 55 francs to 140 francs. All other staple agricultural produce likewise acquired a value more than fifty per cent higher than in 1935. The social consequences of the transformation are easy to assess: the peasant is no longer victimised and beggared but is now able to sell his produce for its full value.

Having thus set the French farmer once more on his feet, the Government is now concerned with changing his methods, which are primitive, for the French peasant instinctively clings to his plough and oxen. Nevertheless it is felt by Premier Blum and his collaborators that when it becomes really easy for him to use electricity and motors instead of his hands and his oxen, he will gradually overcome his rooted distrust for machinery and realise its advantages. The social consequences of such a reform in rural methods will naturally be considerable.

Results Achieved

We have seen what is the aim of the present Government, as well as the measures it has taken so far. It can now be asserted in all truthfulness that its effort has not been made in vain, and that the reform, carried out with enthusiastic approval of the masses, constitutes a legislative achievement the like of which France's parliamentary history has never yet recorded.

We pointed out briefly, at the beginning of this survey, what were the social conditions the Government had to face as soon as it was constituted. From the very beginning, it was helped in its work by the unfailing trust and hope of the masses, who felt at last that their most legitimate claims would be supported in their entirety.

But there was more than enthusiasm and hope in the reaction of the average wage earner. Almost immediately after the days in June when the Matignon agreements were signed, a strong feeling of discipline became apparent and showed clearly that French workers appreciated not only the change in their material conditions, but also the new order which had set in and was doing away with all the elements of anarchy which had come to poison the French economic system in the last few years. As soon as such fair measures as the Forty Hours' Week, Paid Holidays and Higher Rates of Wages had secured for him what he had been entitled to for many years, as soon as the Collective Conventions had eliminated arbitrary regulations, the French worker, feeling that he could trust his own Government, ceased to listen to paid agitators, and understood that what the Blum Government stood for was Democracy, and that the Reform was no revolution but a renovation.

The most far-reaching part of Leon Blum's social reform consists in having used for praiseworthy ends a spiritual power which had always been mistrusted up to now, and in having turned into a generous impulse what would otherwise become hatred.

The material consequences of the economic and social reform are best proved by figures. With regard to unemployment, we find that during the week from November 16 to November 21, 9.394 unemployed found steady jobs

Commercial failures, which reached a total of 1.116 in May, 1936 were down to 412 in September of the same year. The tonnage of goods that left from the six principal French ports increased from 1,845 in June to 2,243 in September

Much remains to be done, of course, before the material and moral conditions of workers reach the level they ought to attain. But what is still to be accomplished will be accomplished on a basis of order, justice and trust.

(CONCLUDED)

Solve the Pictorial

FILL the horizontal rows with words answering the definitions given below. In case you cannot guess all these words, the pictures will give you additional help. The letters of the names of the pictured objects are to be written in the squares following the arrows or according to the numbers. If you do this correctly, the outside squares read counter-clockwise will spell the name of a man whose birthday is on the 29th of January.

Not generally thought of as a military man, this man served as private and officer during the four years of the American Civil War, surviving unharmed the perils of thirty battle-fields, only to fall a victim to an assassin's bullet while in the comparative security of his high office.

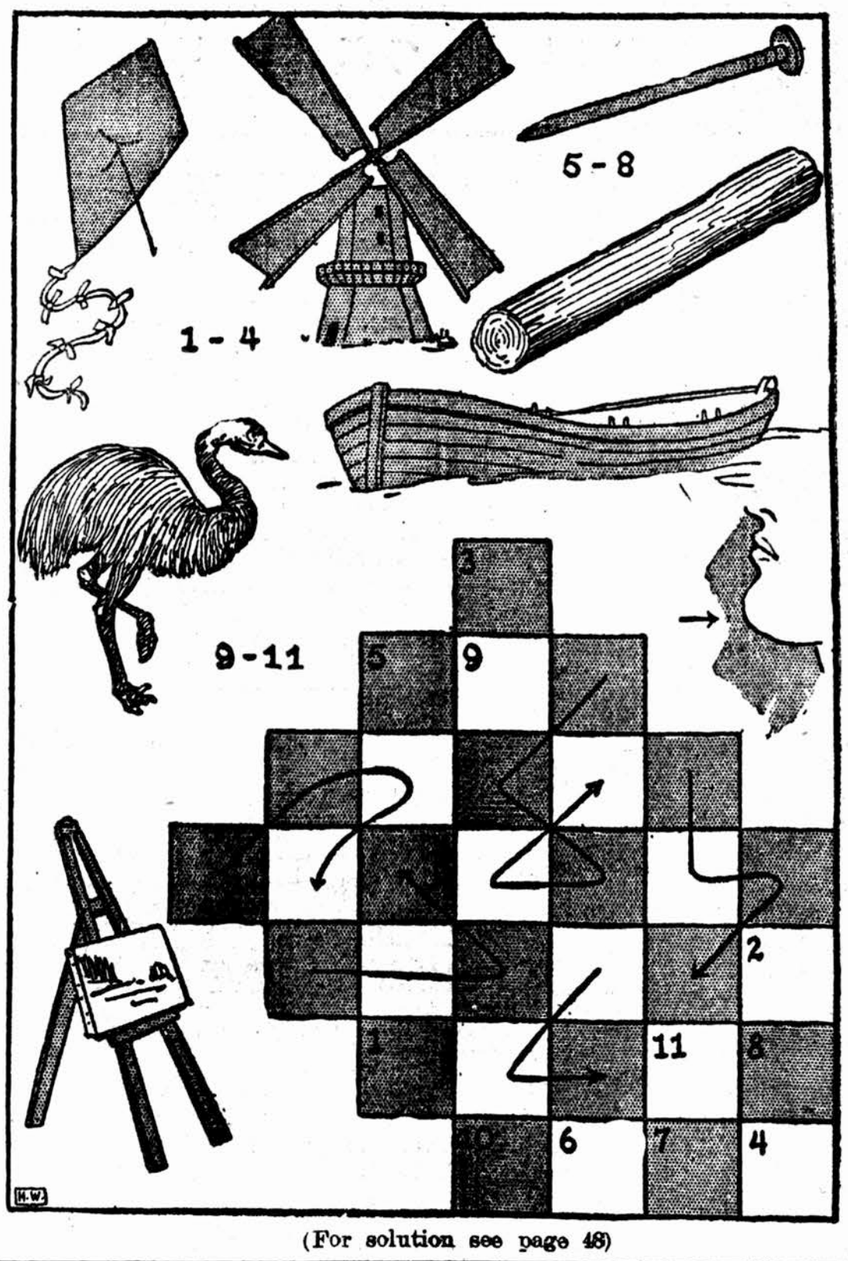
The definitions follow: 1. The number 50. 2. Born. 3. Country in Europe. 4. Name of a mountain in Georgia, scene of a battle during the Civil War. 5. The pod or fruit of cayenne pepper. 6. A magnate. 7. To post.

A Magic Cane

THE amateur magician can perform a very clever little trick with a cane. He takes his seat in a chair and stands the cane between his knees. He lets go of the walking-stick and it stands without being supported, keeping a perfect balance. Then at the command of the conjurer the cane bows and sways towards the audience.

The secret of this trick consists of the fact that the conjurer, who wears very dark trousers, has a very thin black thread, which is invisible to the spectators, attached to each leg of his trousers. The cane is supported by the thread and the slightest motion of the magician's knees causes the walking-stick to move as he commands.

Perimeter Acrostic



(For solution see page 48)

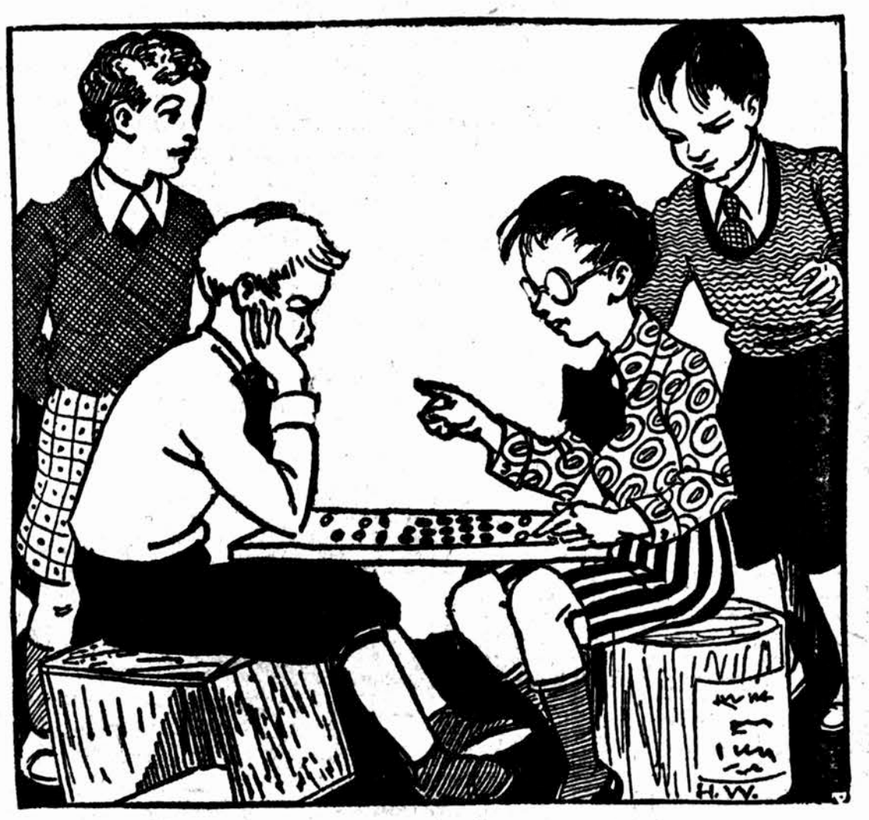
The Game of Corks and Pins

GET a number of corks half an inch long and otherwise uniform in size. Stick four pins through each cork and put the corks with the pin heads downwards on a cloth-covered table. Tie a length of string across the table to represent the start and finish of the game and set all the corks level with the starting point.

Each player scratches the cloth behind his cork. Each cork moves forward toward the goal. The player whose cork finishes first is the winner. Whenever a cork topples over the player must make a new start.

Puzzle Games With Checkers

THE old familiar game of checkers is not the only pastime that can be played with the 24 "men" of two colors on the board of 64 squares. In addition to the different games there are also several fascinating puzzles, a few examples of which are presented here.



1. During the days of the gold rush back in '49 the floor of a barber shop in one of the pioneer towns was a checker puzzle which excited a great deal of attention.

The floor of this shop was covered with square black and white tiles placed checker-board fashion. The proprietor had marked off an area consisting of 64 squares, which were numbered from left to right in eight horizontal rows. In five of these tiles, which covered squares numbered 3, 22, 25, 44 and 55, a twenty-dollar gold-piece was imbedded. These coins were so placed that a straight line could be drawn from each of the 64 square tiles to at least one of the gold-pieces, horizontally, vertically or diagonally.

One day a bucket of red paint was spilled over 16 of the 64 tiles and the surface was so badly stained that the proprietor decided to cover the square spot with a rug. The rug, of course, was laid in such a way that none of the gold-pieces was hidden from sight.

A few weeks later more of the floor was damaged and a much larger rug was needed to cover all of the stained tiles. The proprietor finally obtained a rug whose size was half the area covered by the 64 tiles.

The puzzle problem now was to move the five twenty-dollar gold-pieces to new positions so that every tile in the newly covered area would be in a straight line with at least one coin.

This puzzle is solved by making a checker-board drawing of 64 squares, placing the five coins as described and shading the area covered by the rug to conceal the strained part of the squares

* * *

2. Place five checkers on the board in squares numbered 20, 21, 22, 27 and 37. This is a unique position in that every square on the board is in a straight line with at least one checker, either horizontally, vertically or diagonally.

This checker puzzle is solved by placing the five checkers in a straight horizontal or vertical line in such a way that each one of the 64 squares is in a direct line with at least one of the checkers.

(For solution see page 48)

Startling Predictions in Your Horoscope

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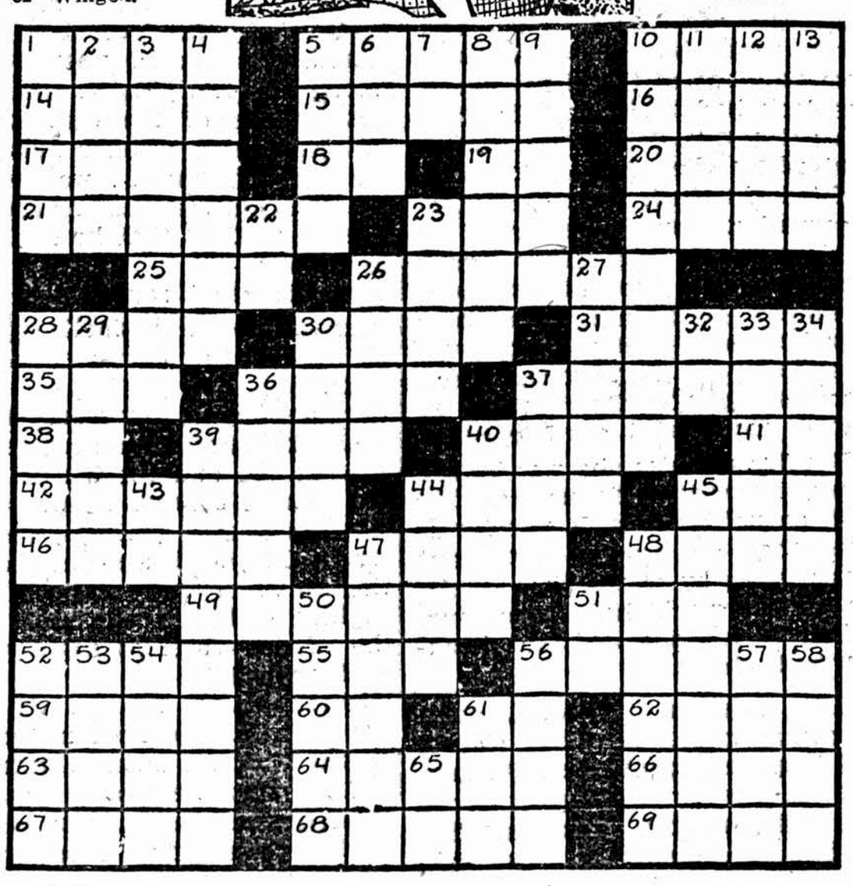
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

1—Who was the first American singer to make her debut in a leading role with Caruso: —— Ponselle?
8—Who wrote the "Iliad" and "Odyssey"?
10—Who wrote "Arms and the Man"?
14—Above.
15—Suppose.
16—Contract for the labor of.
17—Fruit.
18—Hebrew letter.
19—Symbol for tantalum.
20—Who was the supreme deity of the later Norse pantheon?
21—Infuriate.
23—Expand with heedless words.
24—Marries.
25—Who, in Greek mythology, was married to Athamas, King of Thessaly?
26—Mourn.
28—What American artist wrote "N. by E."?
30—Mournful sound.
31—What French city is the capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais?
35—Waste piece of cloth.
36—Appear.
37—Make white.
38—Symbol for silver.
39—Lowest piece in a window frame.
40—Bamboolike grass.
41—Note of the musical scale.
42—Wing-footed.
44—Handle of a sword.
45—Prefix in German names.
46—What Russian communist leader negotiated the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany?
47—Scandinavian narrative.
48—Ponder with continued application.
49—Italian province in the island of Sicily.
51—Moccasin.
52—Garment of a Hindu woman.
55—What inscription (abbr.) meaning "May he (or she) rest in peace," is frequently carved on tombstones?
56—What is the most populous dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations?
59—Aid.
60—Of a point in space.
61—Note of the musical scale.
62—Winged.
63—Transmitter of hereditary characters.
64—What international prize was recently awarded to Eugene O'Neill?
66—Soft mud.
67—Vehicle on runners.
68—A river in the eastern part of England.
69—Performs.

VERTICAL

1—Stout cord.
2—Structure for baking.
3—Scorching.
4—Notoriously bad.
5—Who wrote "The Prisoner of Zenda"?
6—Open (poetical).
7—Note of the musical scale.
8—Impose as a result.
9—Who wrote "The Cloister and the Hearth"?
10—Rained.
11—Skin of a large animal, is material for leather.
12—Dry.
13—Tumors on the skin.
22—Depart.
23—Stiffly decorous.
26—Scottish Highlander.
27—Male servant.
28—Village of South African natives.
29—The king of birds.
30—Join closely.
32—Egyptian sun god.
33—Stage performer.
34—Gleam.
36—City in Italy.
37—The Arabian jasmine.
39—Animated.
40—What is the capital of Latvia?
43—Within.
44—Fastening for a door.
45—Pertaining to a vowel sound.
47—Lover.
48—In what Central American republic is Colon?
50—Who was the 18th president of the United States?
51—What state (abbr.) was colonized in 1682 by William Penn?
52—Sinks in the middle.
53—Son of Adam.
54—French name.
36—Young of the horse.
57—Short lance or javelin.
58—Greek god of war.
61—Lair.
65—Have existence.



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next.)

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L	E	S	S	O	N	S	■	D	E	L	A	Y	E	D
■	■	■	S	U	N	■	■	S	O	S	■	■	■	■
A	C	H	E	R	O	N	■	T	E	T	H	E	R	S
B	O	E	R	■	Y	E	A	R	N	■	E	D	A	M
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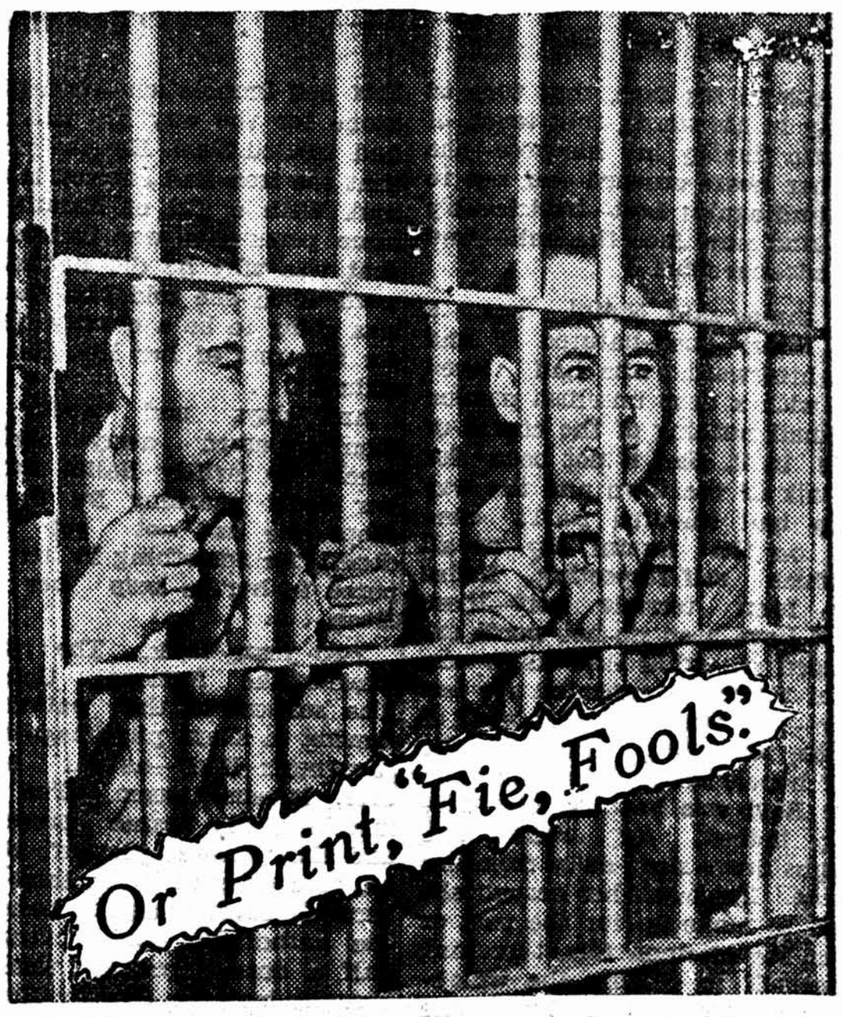
Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Prisoners' Anagram



TWO prisoners, whose identities were hidden by the numbers 17,645 and 41,144, while away many a tedious hour by solving puzzles, many of which are of their own making. The puzzles which seemed to be best liked by the two men are anagrams.

The other day the warden of the prison received a great surprise as the result of an anagram puzzle the two prisoners were trying to solve by rearranging the letters of the words that formed a sentence so as to spell other words that also not only would make a sentence, but the longest one in the world.

As the warden passed the cell occupied by the two men he stopped to speak a friendly word, when his eyes rested upon a sheet of paper on which had been printed the words, OR PRINT, "FIE, FOOLS."

It so happened that the warden, who was quite a puzzlist, saw in the four words a surprising anagram. He rearranged the 15 letters of the four words so as to spell the same number of new words which expressed the length of the sentence each of the pair of prisoners had received.

What was the term of each prisoner's sentence?

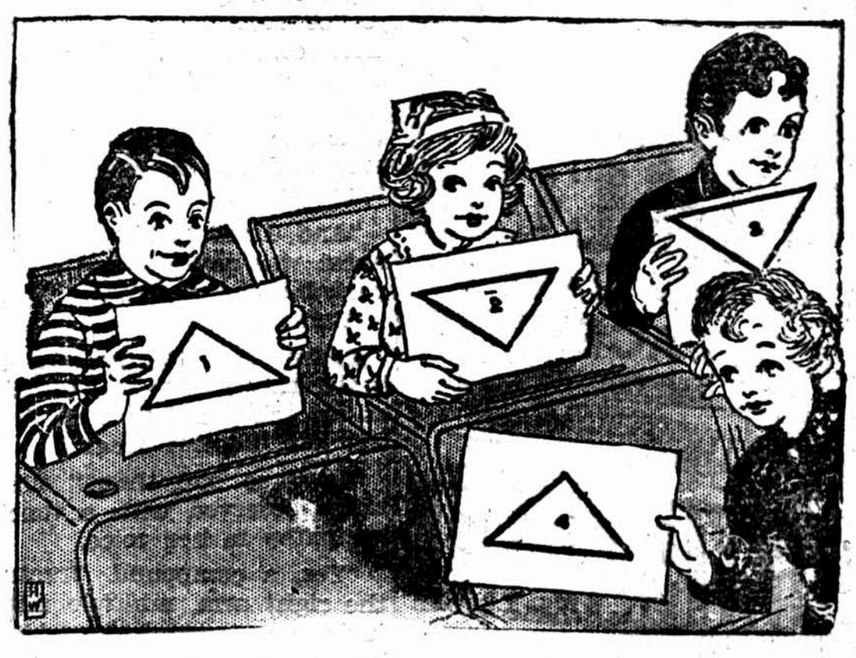
(For solution see page 48)

Triangles and Squares

WHEN Miss Pamela Peebles' pupils recite their lessons perfectly she awards their diligence with a lesson in drawing which often takes the form of an interesting puzzle. The scholars look forward to these occasions, so it goes without saying that they learn their lessons well.

In one of the puzzle drawing lessons Pamela instructed her pupils neatly to draw on four pieces of cardboard a triangle, as you see in the accompanying drawing. Next the teacher told her pupils to cut out each of the four triangles and then put them together in such a way as to form two squares.

Four of the scholars succeeded in solving this geometrical puzzle in a surprisingly short time. Suppose you follow the directions and see if you can do it.



(For solution see page 48)

LOST—AND FOUND

(Continued from Page 37)

last look in his face, that tone of dignity in his words, that touch of pathetic finality in his note—she felt, her heart crushed—no, not to be found again! Lost—irretrievably lost! And now face the guilt—and the estrangement. . . .

All things said, Nalini was a good girl—good-natured and straightforward. She had loved Ravi with a deep unselfish passion that had nothing of the coarse or crude in it. Had it not been for the talk of the town and the way gossip had coloured Ravi's conduct on that fateful day—at all of which self-respecting Nalini had been terribly hurt—there would have been no hot words exchanged on either side. As it was, Nalini repented; repented for her crime—she could not look upon it as less; repenting, realised the utter hopelessness of her situation—for Ravi was lost to her—perhaps, indeed, for ever! The thought drove sleep away from her bedside. But in all her despair she vowed to make up for the past or die in the attempt. She, therefore, set herself in finding the whereabouts of Ravi. She knew—she felt—he would not be so mean as to put an end to his life. It wasn't his—to take away, but only to give. But all her anxious efforts, in which the old man joined her with greater zeal than he could conceal—were "love's labour lost". And after weeks of search in every possible place, not the slightest trace of Ravi. Nalini gave up in despair. She half resolved to put her light out. But, that, she told herself bitterly, would be a poor expiation for her crime—her wrong to Ravi. She would live—a recluse—a relict of Ravi, without rest, without comfort, without peace. Perhaps that alone would be adequate. Rest? comfort? peace? And without Ravi? Ravi—who had disappeared as if some sudden terrible earthquake had rent the ground under his foot and angrily swallowed him up—it could not have been less horrible! The romantic dream which she had learnt to weave around the future when she would be the wife of Ravi now was shattered. And Nalini neglected the luxuries and the comforts of a life which her uncle was only too anxious she should have but regretted that were now forsaken. Once or twice the old man remonstrated, but, in vain; for Nalini put him off by saying each time with singular fierceness that she was happier that way. The uncle understood this self-immolation—obviously to atone for the way in which she had treated Ravi. He also realised that the iron had entered into her soul. With a girl of Nalini's type tame persuasion was useless. And that was why he did not utter a word when she told him that she was going to be a charity Nurse—for the rest of her life. He only sighed. . . .

And days and weeks and months passed away swiftly—much too swiftly Nalini thought, her heart yearning for the lost. Hope she had not yet abandoned, for something in her whispered to her to keep her love fresh. . . .

Two years later. The second wave of the National Upheaval. The soldiers of the nation still moving in silent pilgrimage to the "Journey's End"—as far off as ever, it would seem. The same meetings, the same processions and the 'prabhat pheries', attended, of course, with the same measures, if severer, at the hands of the authorities. And every day half a dozen people would be brought into the Charity Hospital. While in their charge the Hospital authorities would treat them with courtesy and consideration. But once out, the same round would repeat. . . .And one day. . . .

"So one more case is in?"

"Yes—and, what else can you expect?" Two nurses were whispering to each other in the common changing room. There was another who, however, it seemed, had no ears for the talk. She was a slim figure; paler than would go with normal health, as if just convalescing from some severe illness. There was something poignant, something sweetly sad in that look, as she looked out of the window in a rather dreamy sort of way. The light had gone out of Nalini's eyes—Nalini—for it was she; there was no longer the buoyancy of youth in her step, never the cheerful ring in her voice. Obviously her faith in life had been shattered; she had lost interest in life. Two long years of waiting, anxious and weary had seen her as far away from her desire as ever. Ravi was never heard of after his disappearance. Disappearance it was—like that of a wisp of blue smoke in the vast vaults of an azure sky. She lived now the life of one who had received one stunning blow and who when recovered had lost her memory. Her memory was not dead though,—it couldn't be—it would be with her—to the last; her only memory. And often in the sullen night of unavailing anguish there would streak out a faint ray of hope. And it said: "The lost can yet be found." Nalini, however, knew or rather felt it was false—wickedly false. Albeit she clung to it with all the yearning of a heart which waits for the storm to blow over and the dear one to come home at last. . . . .

"And, I am afraid", the first nurse was saying, "he is not expected to come back".

"Come back!"

Nalini leapt to her feet—as she heard the words—in coincidence, as an echo, of her own thoughts. But she did not speak.

"Is it so bad then?" the other nurse observed with a touch of sympathy in her voice.

"Yes, a compound fracture of the right arm, multiple minor injuries and great loss of blood. He has been unconscious all the while—and, so young to die!"

Nalini interrupted her to ask whether his identity was known,—she had felt the thrill of interest in the victim of the 'charge.

The first nurse shook her head slowly.

"No, madam, but they have found a small ring on his fingers. It bears the initial 'N.' But that's all that can be. . . ."

Nalini was out of the room before she had finished. At which, the two nurses were thunderstruck. Why should the assistant head nurse look so scared?—was their common question.

Nalini, in fact, lost little time in seeing the Doctor-in-charge. He was a kind man and always considerate towards her—for he seemed to see behind the veil that hid her past.

But he was surprised when Nalini asked to be put in charge of the new patient. "The case is very bad, Nurse", he said, gravely. "It will be a miracle if he recovers. And I expect the age of miracle to have. . . .

"Never mind, doctor, but I simply must have him under my charge. Just a whim", she hurriedly added, "but doctor, pray, grant it."

The doctor smiled. He felt pity for this girl—who seemed to have suffered—and, he let her have her way about it.

As Nalini entered the room in which the patient lay she was very faint. And she didn't even observe the nurse who courtseyed past her out of the room; she had but one thought—to see if her heart spoke true. In other words, to see if it was—Ravi.

And—it was Ravi. She had drawn back the white coverlet from the face of the silent figure. One look had told her that she was not wrong. For it was Ravi—Ravi whom she had wronged—slighted, insulted, by calling him a coward without spine. And the whole memory of it came back upon her—in a flood of bitterness. A shadow of intense agony was over her face, as she gripped the iron bed-stead to prevent herself from falling. "Oh God! thus to punish me!" cried out her heart

For five minutes she was broken down—her whole frame aquiver with convulsive sobs. It was fortunate that no hospital attendant was passing by at the time or else he or she would have been surprised to see the assistant head-nurse, in tears.

After a while, however, commonsense prevailed. That could not help her, it told her. Perhaps, he was already slipping through her fingers—her precious lost And as she realised it, she rose and felt the pulse. It was feeble—but steady. And that was hope. She stared again at the face before her—in all its almost deathly immobility—and all the love that lay submerged in her sprouted up and blossomed in that one look from her wonderfully dark eyes.

Stooping low she kissed the brow of her patient. And with a determined step she walked out of the room, saying to herself sweetly "I will yet save him—for me. I couldn't live without this precious prize. . . . ."

That afternoon the doctor performed a serious operation on the patient—at her pressing request, he said. It was but a slender chance—so slender, that it might mean—touch and go. At the end of it he told her—her heart in a mad gallop all the while—that if he regained his consciousness within the next twenty-four hours he would live, though much depended upon the young man's tenacity of mind. He could not help observing that there was a suspicion of great mental exhaustion. It wasn't good—but if something could make him take an interest in life—rather a strong one—perhaps the chances were rosier.

And Nalini quietly but determinedly told herself that she would supply that interest.

That night was a night of anxious vigil for her. It was something smelling of the classics—the living awake to watch signs of the dead—the almost dead coming back to life. And Nalini slept little—so did her old uncle. Both prayed at the bedside into the small hours of the dawn.

As the eastern sky was crimsoned at the approach of the sun, Nalini's heart gave a wild leap of joy.

Ravi's eye-lids were slightly fluttering. In her ecstasy, Nalini almost dragged the old man out of the chair, seated in which he had at last fallen into a childish slumber.

"He's waking" she told him in a tense whisper, her whole voice a-quiver with new joy, "and glory be to God!"

For Ravi was conscious!

"A narrow squeak that", said the doctor to Nalini's uncle that afternoon. "Nothing short of a miracle, I expect. And, who is he?"

"Oh! the only son of an old friend of mine. He lost his father rather early and his mother died two years ago", replied the old man, quite in an amiable and communicative mood, for Ravi's recovery had filled him with delight,—"of consumption. After she left him the poor boy disappeared. It seems he was working among the Harijans in some remote village of the district and had come here to offer himself to the country. And. . . .we are glad ....."The old man hastily broke off—as he realised that he had spoken enough.

On his usual rounds an hour later the doctor instinctively paused outside the door-step of the room.

He wasn't an eavesdropper by habit—but human nature is human nature and the doctor wasn't less human because he was an old saw-bones. And, perhaps, we could forgive him such a slight indiscretion as when he stepped back, slightly withdrew the sash from the window—ever so slightly—and, well, peeped in.

What exactly he saw we cannot say. But the next moment he jerked back his head, chuckled so audibly that he nearly betrayed himself and beat a hasty retreat.

There was quite a merry twinkle in the old doctor's eyes as he said to himself: "It is not good to discipline—but, of course, these two are different.....".

A short while afterwards Nalini came to him; all in a flutter and her whole face aglow with a new light.

"Well?" he said, knowing what was coming.

Nalini was slightly apologetic as she spoke.

"I'm going away, doctor" she whispered sweetly, "to the villages. It's Ravi.—And after all, I will not be a nurse. . . . I think—"

"Quite", agreed the doctor, smiling such a sweet and meaning smile that Nalini more than suspected that her uncle had been talking. "I think I know why. Lost—and found, isn't it?"

Nalini nodded her pert little head vigorously as she echoed with emphasis.

"Yes, lost and found."

(THE END)

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INDIA'S "CORONATION BROADCAST"

Lionel Fielden Plans Bizarre Programme For Empire Day

"All the glamour of a bazaar in Bombay, the music of a snake-charmer and perhaps even the growl of a tiger will be heard during this year's Empire-wide Empire Day programme which is being provided by All-India Radio", says the "News Chronicle."

"Mr. Lionel Fielden (former B. B. C talks official now in charge of India's broadcasting) has accepted the invitation of the British and other Empire radio authorities to make this contribution to the Coronation programmes.

"Such a feature has in any case now become an annual Empire Dav event Australia has done it, Canada has done it, and last year South Africa did it.

"The idea is that every broadcasting station in the Empire shall simultaneously relay the same programme. It is a gigantic scheme, involving extensive u of cable and radio-telephone links as well as ordinary short-wave wireless.

"Since on May 24, so many of India's august personages will be in London, following the Coronation. it is likely that some of them will speak from Broadcasting House. The Nizam of Hyderabad—the world's richest man—for example. He may speak from the liner which, at a cost of £200,000, he is reported to be chartering as a floating hotel to bring him and his staff to London

LANSBURY MAY SEE HITLER

Mr. George Lansbury proposes to visit Herr Hitler this month to propose a world conference to discuss the causes of war. He said to a reporter: "If arrangements can be made, I shall visit Berlin in April

"I shall say to Hitler the same things that I have said in the House of Commons to President Roosevelt and to the Prime Ministers of France, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries.

"I shall ask him to join in averting this madness which threatens to overwhelm the world.

"I shall say that statesmen must be going mad if they wish to destroy civilisation".

WINDSOR MAY LIVE IN U. S. A.

The Duke of Windsor, after his marriage to Mrs. Simpson, plans to live near Baltimore, says the "Philadelphia Record".

The newspaper declares that the Duke has taken an option on three residences.

He "favours particularly" The Cloisters. a 20-roomed Tudor-style mansion at Greenspring Valley, with grounds of 107 acres.

A swimming bath is being built, and the stables are being enlarged.

The owner of the mansion is Mr. Sumner Parker, a manufacturer, who has sailed for Europe.

Mrs. Simpson's plans are a close secret, but it is stated that she will not leave France until after May.

D'ANNUNZIO'S LAST BATH

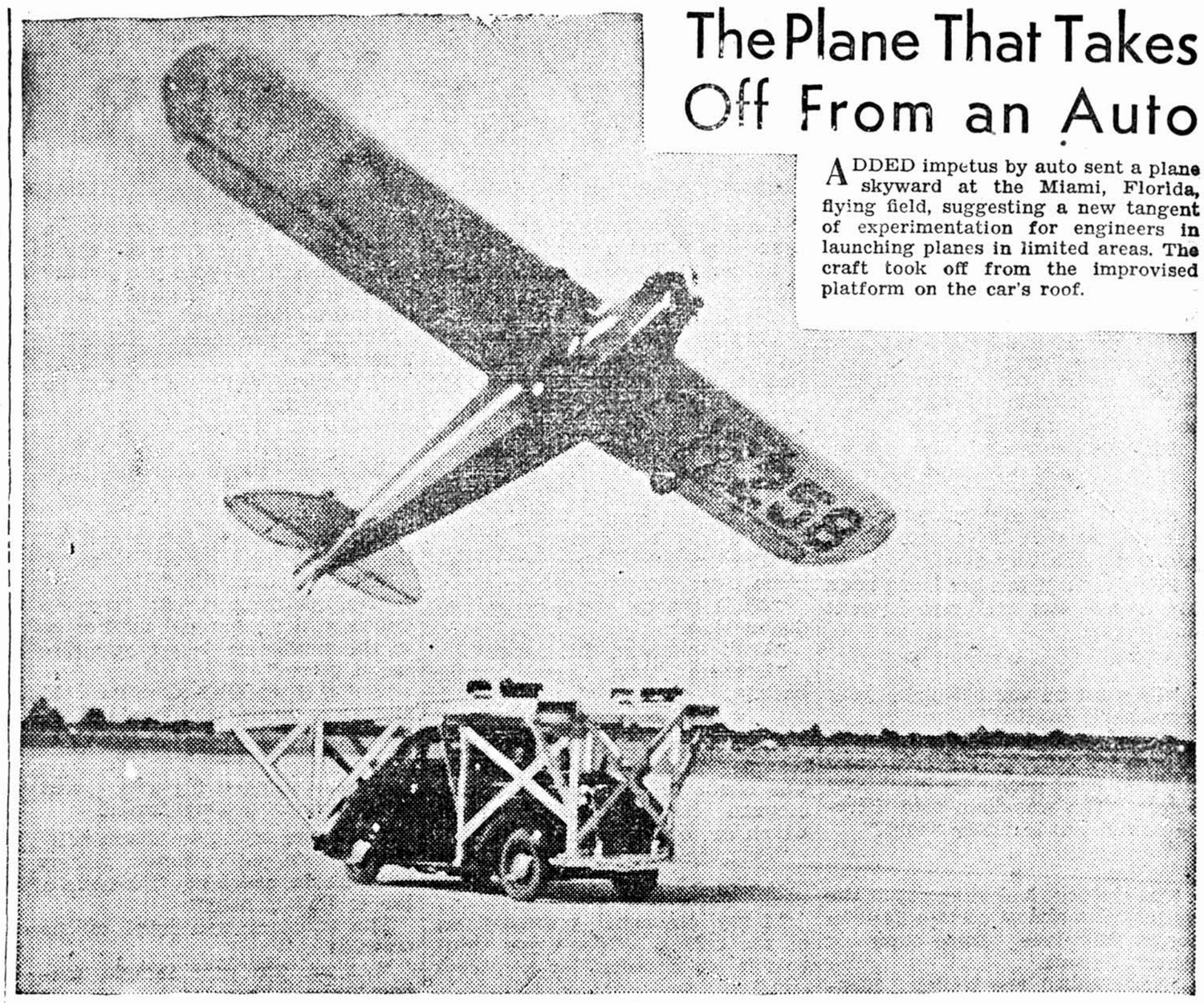
Gabriele d'Annunbio, Italy's 74-year-old "soldier-poet", and hero of the abortive conquest of Fiume plans to die by dissolving himself in a bath of acid.

In a recent message to Signor Starace, Fascist Party secretary the poet declared:

"An old sick man, I am going to hasten my end. Disdaining to die between sheets, I am now testing my last invention".

This invention is the "Death Bath", but the idea is not original.

In a radio play, based on Sapper's "Bulldog Drummond", the villain used this method to erase all traces of his victim.



The Plane That Takes Off From an Auto

ADDED impetus by auto sent a plane skyward at the Miami, Florida, flying field, suggesting a new tangent of experimentation for engineers in launching planes in limited areas. The craft took off from the improvised platform on the car's roof.

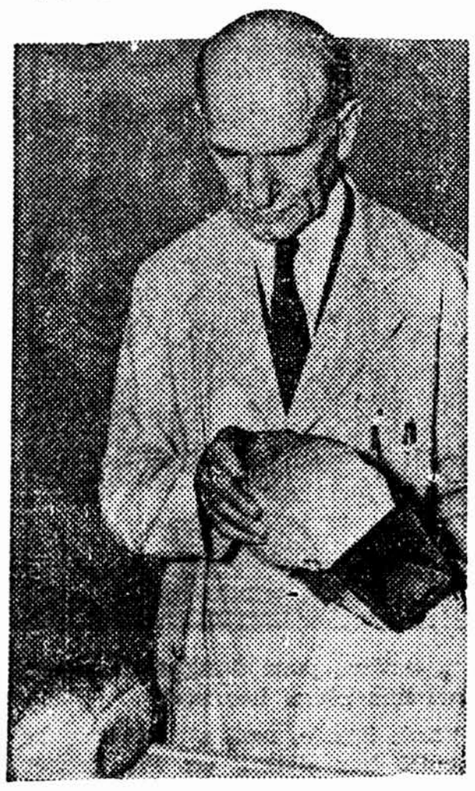
Road-Making with Syrup

HE "sweetest" roads on earth today are to be found in India. According to a report issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce, molasses is being mixed with the surface soil. The resultant surface is said to be dustless, wear resistant and impervious to all but torrential rains.

'DRY ICE' PROVIDES FOG FOR MOVIES

DURING the "shooting" of a London street scene in a Hollywood movie studio recently, it was necessary to produce a good old-fashioned London fog of the thick pea-soup variety. Steam alone didn't solve the problem; it didn't have the requisite yellowish density, or "body." But the laboratory experts finally achieved the effect perfectly by shooting live steam over solid blocks of carbon dioxide, commonly known as dry ice.

A SCIENTIFIC LOAF



FOR twenty years Lorin H. Bailey, Bureau of Chemistry scientist in Washington, D. C., has been taking an interest in making bread. It is Bailey who has set the standard of bread-baking in the nation's baking plants.

Babies in Cellophane

A PRIZE package wrapped in cellophane is a prize indeed. And there are many prize packages right now at the Baptist Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, thanks to the invention of a portable "tallyho" which makes possible the safe and sanitary trundling of newborn babies.

This rubber-tired conveyance has an eight-baby capacity, and each unit, with vented sides, is topped with cellophane, safeguarding the baby from germs and the danger of infection as doting parents hover over it, entirely too prone to kiss and fondle the defenseless little mite.

The compartments are detachable, so that each infant may be removed without disturbing any one of its little neighbors.

At mealtimes, the multiple baby cart is wheeled from the nursery to the reception room, where the mothers may admire their darlings in a new kind of a "show window."

The "tallyho" is the invention of George D. Sheats, the superintendent of the Baptist hospital, who long ago realized the need of

Travel Facilities In Germany

The scope of the Hotel and Boarding House Industry is obviously the feeding, accommodation, and general comfort of its guests, who should find in hotel or inn, a second home.

The economic side of the Hotel Industry is controlled by a commercial group, constituted into a supervisory body, and forms part of the general organisation of business; whereas on the advertisement and negotiation side, it is allied to that of the Tourist Traffic. Germany has a long and efficient record in dealing with foreign visitors, and this is due to no small extent, to the efforts of this Business Group, and their farseeing policy of responding to the needs of the times. During the Olympia, Germany re-affirmed her good reputation for hospitality by successfully meeting every test.

RECORD NUMBER OF VISITORS

According to the "Business and Statistics Review" of November 1st, 1936, South Germany attracted the greatest number of strangers last summer, with 18.44 million guests who spent a night or more: of these 1.88 million were foreigners. There were 12 and 32 per cent respectively more than in the summer of 1935. In West Germany the total number of strangers was 10.03 million: in Middle Germany 8.87 million and 5.10 million in East Germany. This constitutes an increase of 9, 11 and 8 per cent respectively on the preceding summer The number of foreign guests staying one or more nights was proportionately higher. In West Germany it rose by 26 per cent to 1.16 million: In middle Germany by 41 per cent to 412,000 and in East Germany by 29 per cent to 98,000. The number of tourists visiting Berlin was especially affected by the Olympia, and increase by 36 per cent compared with the summer of 1935. The number of foreigners increased by 89 per cent. Berlin alone accommodated 179,192 foreigners with a total of 832,000 nights in hotels and Pensions, excluding the Youth Rest Houses and other communal accommodation.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Visitor to English castle: "What fine old paintings—who are they?"

Lord of Manor—"The ancestors who helped to make the mortgage what it is to-day."

* * *

Master—Do you mean to say, Pat, that your last employer treated you better than I do?

Pat—Yes, sorr, and oftener.

* * *

Aunt: "I saw you put your tongue out to that little boy. Don't you know it's very rude?".

Little girl: "I was not being rude. My tongue was wet and I put it out to dry."

* * *

"To what do you attribute your remarkable health?"

"Well," replied the very old gentleman, "I reckon I got a good start on most people by bein' born before germs was discovered thereby havin' less to worry about."

* * *

The motorist looked keenly at the waiter, "I'm almost certain I've run across your face some time or other", he said.

"No," replied the waiter, lugubriously. "It's always been like this.

* * *

Johnnie was visiting his uncle's farm. Among the animals was a young colt. The boy gazed at him long and earnestly.

"What do you think of him?" the uncle inquired.

"Why—he's all right, I guess," answered Johnnie, "but where's his rockers?"

* * *

The small girl met the doctor near her home.

"You brought a little baby next door, did'nt you?" she inquired.

"Yes", he answered: "Shall I bring one to your house?"

"No, thanks," came the prompt reply. "Why, we've scarcely time even to wash the dog."

Teacher: "But how could skin trouble give you a broken arm?"

Willie: "It was a banana skin, miss.

* * *

The manager of a cinema was interviewing an applicant for the position of attendant. After asking the man several questions as to his suitability for the job he finally asked him: "What would you do in case of fire?"

"Oh," said the man, "don't worry about me, I'd soon get out."

* * * *

"Dae ye ken that your hens come ower into ma gairden?"

"Ah, I thocht they must be daein' that."

"Whit mak's ye think sae?"

"Because they never come back."

* * * *

A bridge player, of the type that regards the game as a religion, was about to call when the club steward handed him a telegram, which he tore open and read.

"Sorry to keep you fellows waiting," he said. "My sister's just died. Three hearts."

"I say, old man," protested one of the others, "don't you think this is an occasion for a black suit."

A Negro was brought before a magistrate on a charge of theft. He was asked, "How do you plead?"

The Negro said: "I pleads guilty and waives the hearing."

"What do you mean, "Waive the hearing'?"

"I means I don't wanta heah no mo' about it."

* * *

"Michael, will ye lind me the loan of a shillen'?"

"I will not."

"Come, Michael; jist a shillen', the way I'll repay ye on Friday."

"I'll lind ye nothin'."

"Ah, ye mean thief; ivrybody knows ye'd let yar old mother go to the workhouse before ye'd give her a pinny."

"An' if I wouldn't gime me old mother a pinny, why would I be lindin' you the loan of a shillen'?"

* * *

It was during a big sale, and tempers were getting frayed.

"If I were trying to match politeness," said one customer, glaring hard at an assistant, "I'd have a job to find it here."

The assistant was equal to the occasion.

"Let me see your sample, madam," she said.

"Your husband is always complaining that he leads a dog's life."

"Yes, he comes home with muddy feet, makes himself comfortable on the hearth-rug, waits until he is fed, and growls."

* * *

An American was motoring through Coventry on the day of the Godiva procession. A friend told him that if he would pull his car into the side of the road he would shortly see a nude woman go by on a white horse.

"Gee," said the American, "I guess I'll wait. I ain't seen a white horse for years."

The friend passed this on to a Scotsman, who stared blankly for a moment and then said, gravely, "Well, I'm told they Americans will gie as muckle as twa pounds for a bottle o' it."

* * *

The new vicar was surprised as he entered the vestry to see the verger, who was counting the collection, take half a crown from the plate and put it in his pocket.

The remonstrance which seemed imminent was checked by the ready explanation: "That's the half crown, sir, that I've led off with these thirty years and more."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Checkers: 1. The rug covered the area consisting of the 16 squares numbered 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28 29, 34, 35, 36 and 37. In the second instance the five gold-pieces were placed in squares numbered 3, 10, 17, 56 and 63. The area covered by the larger rug is indicated by drawing a straight line from the upper right-hand corner of square 4 to the upper left-hand corner of square 33, thence to the lower right-hand corner of square 60, then to the upper left-hand corner of square 40 and from that point to the upper left-hand corner of square 5. In the second puzzle game the checkers are placed in the squares numbered 6, 28, 38, 44 and 52.

Ground-Hog: The missing words in the order of their use are: See, The, Soothe.

Acrostic: The name of the man is William McKinley, the 25th President of the United States. The words in the horizontal rows are: L. Nee, Italy, Kedgeree, Chilli, Mogul, Mail. The objects pictured are: Kite, Mill, Nail. Log, Pearl, Emu, Chin, Easel.

Riddle Box: 1. By the many Indian clubs. 2. Because the shells are wet. 3. Because he always makes progress. 4. Both are castaways. 5. The iceman's. 6. Because they soon will be ready for a snow-ball. 7. Coal, which always goes to the cellar (seller.).

Anagram: The letters of the words, "DR PRINT, FIE FOOLS", are rearranged to spell the four words, "TO PRISON FOR LIFE".

Rebus: The message in the rebus reads as follows: SEE (C) YOU (U) AT 4 A QUARTER (.25) TO (2) FOUR (4) AND (&) BE ON THE DOT (the letter B placed on the dot).

Puzzle Problem: Gertie Greef bought five ten-cent candy canes, one all-day sucker at three cents and 94 sticks of licorice at one-half cent each.

Triangle Puzzle: The four triangles are put together to form the four corners of a square, thus forming in the center square a smaller square set diagonally.

Our Humorist At Large

"Many thanks, doctor, especially for the inspiration for my new hat."

"I believe your daughter's young man has given her up."

"Yes, dearie, and all because he caught her sitting on the broker man's knee the last time he called.

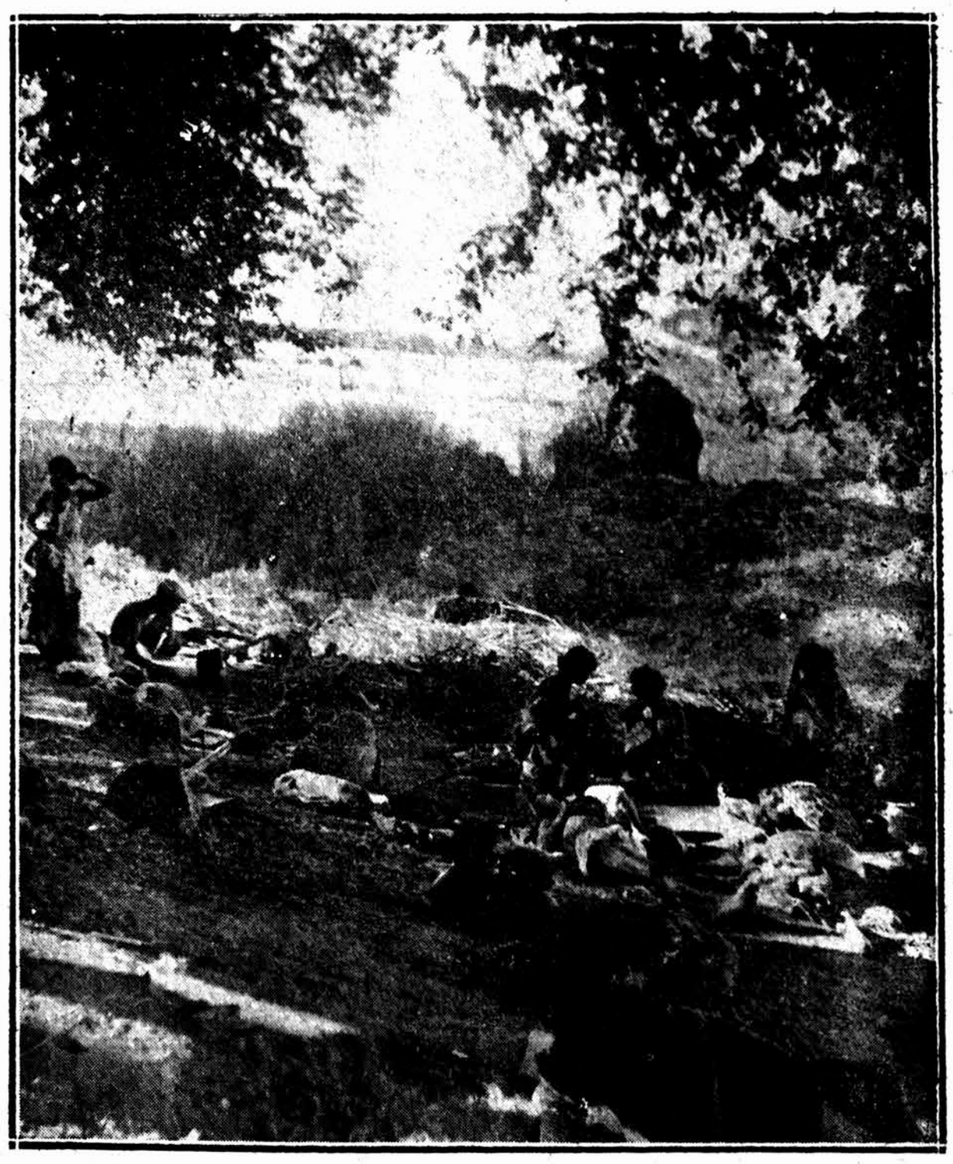
"I ordered a 'hiking'—not a viking rigout."

When a sailor gets married.

Wife (who has knocked out her husband) "That'll make you sit up."

The cautious burglar.

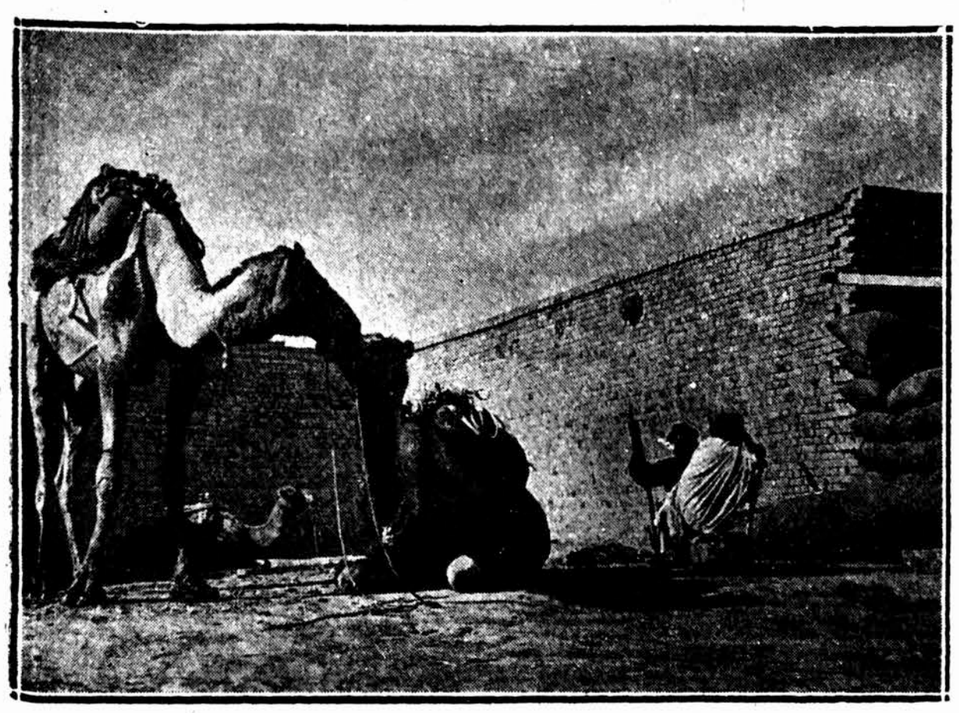
"Nature's Design."
(Photo by H. G. Ropewalla.)



The Ottas—labouring classes of South India.
(Photo by Moorthy Vasan.)

TABLES TURNED

A bronzed lifeguard is submitting to the blandishments of fair judges in a beauty contest for lifeguards at Miami Beach: he throws out his chest and poses obediently while the siren on the stand calls out his measurements to the judges.



"Love in the Market Corner."
(Photo by Z. D. Barni.)

This 13 year-old mother of two sons, Mrs. Truman E. Keller, comes from Miss Mayo's country.

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